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DAILY REPORT

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PRESS CITES SUPERPOWERS 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM'

AU181753 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 12 Feb 81 p 4

[Petrit Bushati article: "International Terrorism Is an Inseparable Part of the Superpowers' Aggressive Policy"]

[Text] The old dossiers of reciprocal accusations have been opened again in Washington and Moscow. This time, the superpowers are bitterly accusing each other of "international terrorism." Reagan is accusing the Soviet leaders of being "deceivers, liars and criminals of every type." TASS and official declarations published in the Soviet press call the U.S. President and the other administration officials "slanderers" and "distorters of facts," and they answer the American accusations with counter accusations of the same content. Briefly, both sides are accusing each other, with all their force, of being amoral and the greatest international evildoers.

Whatever the aim behind the accusations of terrorism in the present quarrel, the international public is learning new facts and is further reinforcing its conviction of the superpowers' terrorism. The fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union do not leave anything lacking in their support and implementation of international terrorist practices is once again being brought out into the open. Their internal and external policies cannot be equated to anything but oppression, terrorism, banditry and aggression.

Although in their official propaganda U.S. imperialists and Soviet social imperialists regard "international terrorism" as something alien which has nothing to do with them or the so-called principles of freedom and equality which they preach, their daily concrete acts have shown that Washington and Moscow are presently the greatest violators of every international norm and every principle of correct relations between states and peoples. Reagan swears "to take a speedy revenge against terrorism" at a time when he and his administration, like every other previous American Government, are fully submerged in the lake of international terrorism. The dispatch of mercenaries, armed bands, CIA spies, retaliation commandos, Marines like those who were burned in Tabas in Iran, weapons and a Rapid Deployment Force, and the practice of military threats and naval piracy--what can these be other than terrorism with predetermined political, military and economic aims? What can you call a hundred coup d'etats organized by the CIA throughout the world and the present intervention in El Salvador, where American officers direct retaliation operations against the people, other than terrorism established on the basis of foreign policy? It is precisely U.S. imperialism and those American presidents, Reagan's ideological comrades, who have militarily intervened 42 times in 11 Latin American states. It is politicians such as Haig and Kissinger who hide knives and poison under the cloak of the diplomat, who plan coup d'etats and overthrow regimes, as facts have shown in Chile, Ecuador, Africa and elsewhere. A significant fact: During its history, the United States has militarily intervened on foreign land 120 times "to defend its interests."

The Soviet social imperialists do not have any fewer "merits" in the practice of international terrorism, although they attempt to hide it under the mask of "internationalism." Their brutality and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples are known. They are marked by typical fascist occupations such as those of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, which can be nothing other than terrorism established in the system. The scribblers of Russian social fascist propaganda claim that "terrorism is alien to the Soviet Union," as if it were not precisely the Soviet Union which seizes the peoples' freedom and independence, prepares for war, sends tanks and troops to occupy foreign land, sends helicopters which machinegun and burn Afghan villages--as if it were not the Soviet Army which keeps a number of vassal European countries in subjugation. The Soviet press calls its American terrorist cobandits the "offenders" and gives them "serious" warnings, but it fails to mention the fact that Soviet "diplomats" and GDB people organize putsches and coup d'etats, and overthrow and raise governments according to their own interests.

It was precisely these "internationalist" terrorists who overthrew one after another government in Afghanistan, who killed the old puppets, occupied the country and established new, more obedient puppets. It is absurd to pretend that you are "aiding national liberation movements" and on the other hand send paid mercenaries from the vassal countries to fight in Africa and elsewhere to establish regimes according to Moscow's interests. This activity can be called nothing other than international political banditry.

Endless facts can be added to the U.S. imperialists' and Soviet social imperialists' terrorist chronology. The world has known these facts for a long time and continues to see them each day. The present campaign of reciprocal accusations, which is an expression of the superpowers overall rivalry, has defined points and aims. The rivalry between Moscow and Washington erupts and weakens according to their immediate situations and interests, but always remains the basis of their efforts to dominate the world. The recent developments in the Middle East, especially Iran, events in Poland and the Soviet social imperialists indirect declarations that they might militarily intervene in Poland, have undoubtedly harshened the tension between the two superpowers, part of which is reflected in the present campaign of reciprocal accusations. The superpowers' campaign in connection with terrorism aims at planting fatalist concepts in peoples, and at planting a psychosis of blackmail and fear in face of their terror. It aims to prepare a general demoralizing psychology which will precede military aggression by one or the other superpower. Behind this campaign, both Washington and Moscow futilely try to proclaim each other as terrorists and to hide their aggressive acts and preparations for war. But their acts, the large armies which they keep and modernize, the military maneuvers and nuclear tests surpass every kind of terrorism, because they leave their bloody prints and aggression everywhere. The two superpowers' terrorism is not of a minor scale, such as hijacking an airplane, throwing a bomb or killing a person. It is a terrorism established in the system which aims at seizing greater things such as the people's freedom and independence and at murdering peoples. It is aggression and world war for which they prepare.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON SOVIET DIKTAT OVER CEMA MEMBERS

AU191229 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Feb 81

["Programme of the Deepening of "Brothers' Subjugation to the Kremlin"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 19 Feb (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article which exposes the neocolonialist policy of the Soviet Union towards the COMECON member countries.

The economies of these countries, the newspaper continues, have been transformed into appendages of the Soviet economy. The past and present facts very clearly speak of this reality. Addressing the participants at the 33rd session of this organisation, which held its proceedings in Moscow recently, the chieftain of Soviet social imperialism Brezhnev stressed that the "major task" laying before its member countries now is "the transformation of long term programs into a system of concrete relations," the turning of the current decade "into a period of intensive cooperation in production in the technical-scientific field too". So, it is the Kremlin patriarch, the newspaper stresses, who defines "the main task" to all certainly according to the demands and needs of the new Soviet bourgeoisie.

Now numerous documents and articles published by the Soviet press provide details on the development of the economy of the COMECON member countries in those directions defined by the congresses of the Soviet revisionist party, by the central institutions of the capitalist economy of the Soviet Union.

ZERI I POPULLIT stresses that even the draft economic program to be discussed at the coming congress of the Soviet revisionists, requires to further put the economy of the COMECON member countries in service of the interests and ambitions of Soviet social imperialism.

This draft program speaks not only of the Soviet economy for the current decade, but it also defines the step and direction the economy of the other revisionist COMECON member countries should develop. The Soviet revisionists put forth as a task the programs of their congresses to the other COMECON member countries, from which it is required to further deepen the role of their economy as appendages of the Soviet one. And this is done, as the Soviet publications stress, "to solve the most important problems of the development of energy, combustibles, agricultural economy, transport, the production of mass consumer goods in general" etc.

It is the Kremlin, the newspaper continues further on, which dictates its will even in the economic relations of these countries with the other countries, especially with the developed capitalist ones, which keeps under its control the step they will take and in what directions.

Facts show, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT concludes that the Soviet social imperialists do not observe any longer even the formal aspects which arrange the international relations between the independent sovereign countries on the basis of the interest of mutual profit. They do not wait to issue whatever formally joint decisions, in the framework of COMECON, but they more and more openly are exercising and demonstrating their hegemonic role with absolute rights, to which all the others in the "socialist community" should subject. [sentence as received]

U.S. PREPARATION FOR OMAN MANEUVERS REPORTED

AU181812 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 14 Feb 81 p 4

[ATA report: "Washington Increases Its Military Presence in the Middle East"]

[Text] The new American Government is increasing its diplomatic and military efforts in the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions. News agencies report that the day before yesterday, President Reagan received Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, who handed over a written message from the pro-American Sultan Qabus.

The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs was the first high official of a reactionary Middle East regime to be received by the U.S. President. The situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region was discussed in detail during the talks held in Washington. Likewise, the measures being taken by the United States to protect and reinforce its military presence in this region were also discussed. As has already been reported, the special U.S. Rapid Deployment Force will begin maneuvers within a few days in Oman, which is one of the most strategic countries on the Hormuz Strait. The contingents of U.S. troops have now begun to arrive in Oman. The aim of the maneuvers is to coordinate tactics in case of a general conflict in this zone. For this reason, the United States has also signed agreements with Somalia and Kenya for establishing military bases in these countries. Modern radar systems and U.S. military communications functioning in Saudi Arabia command warships and aircraft carriers in the Persian Gulf and nearby regions.

Washington is making every effort to mobilize the pro-American Middle East regimes to serve its interests. John Tower, chairman of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, left for a tour of some Middle East countries immediately after the recent declarations of the U.S. defense secretary, Weinberger, that the United States is ready to establish permanent military forces in some countries of this region, including Israel. As soon as Tower arrived in Israel, he had talks with the Israeli prime minister and high-ranking military officials on the strategic situation in the Middle East. The U.S. congressman, in the role of Washington's high-ranking military envoy, will also visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman within a few days. The close cooperation and rapprochement of U.S. imperialism with the reactionary regimes of the Middle East, accompanied by the concrete acts of U.S. military reinforcement in this region, clearly express the aims of establishing a permanent U.S. military presence in this strategic and oil rich region of the Middle East.

IRANIAN VISITOR SPEAKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU171441 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Tirana 17 Feb (ATA)--Yesterday before noon, the Albanian Journalists' Union organised a press conference, where the deputy prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr Abdollah Jasemi spoke.

Attending the conference were leaders and journalists of the organs of the press, radio, TV and of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency. Present was also the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Reiz Malile.

The conference was declared open by the vice-president of Journalists' Union of Albania, Cajup Rusmali.

Dr Abdollah Jasemi answering the questions of the journalists, pointed out the victories of the anti-feudal and anti-imperialist Iranian Revolution and the struggle against the intrigues and plots of U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist powers to overthrow it. Speaking of the Iraqi invasion against Iran, as an act instigated by U.S. imperialism and supported by the weapons Iraq receives from the West and East, he said that "I am very grateful to the correct stand of the Albanian Government with regard to this question".

As for his impressions of the visit to Albania, the Iranian deputy prime minister said that we have been warmly welcomed in Albania. We saw with pleasure the great achievements of the Albanian people after liberation. You are fully determined to build your country relying on no superpower. This is what we want to follow in our country too. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the friendship between the Iranian people and the Albanian one will keep strengthening.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU172033 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Communist Workers' Party of the Dominican Republic, headed by General Secretary (Ralph S. Mejia), recently visited our country. The delegation had meetings with the AWP Central Committee, where talks were held on problems of mutual interest. Comrade Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the Dominican Communist Workers' Party and had cordial talks with them. Taking part in the reception were Behar Shtylla, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate. During its stay in our country, the delegation of the Communist Workers' Party of the Dominican Republic visited production centers, agricultural cooperatives and various institutes. It held cordial meetings with party cadres and workers in Tirana, Shkoder, Berat, Vlore and Kruje districts. The delegation has left our country.

BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the P.S.R. of Albania Albert Nkanda Kalyati left this country. The ambassador was seen off at the airport by the chairman of the protocol branch at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jovan Antoni. [Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 30 Jan 81 AU]

TOGO CP DELEGATION--A delegation of the Communist Party of Togo visited our country recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. During its stay in our country the delegation was received at the premises of the AWP Central Committee and held talks which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation also visited Tirana, Shkoder and Durres districts. The delegation has left Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Feb 81 AU]

RADIO REPORTS ON REAGAN'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU190817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has declared in Congress his economic program which actually will cut expenditures for social security. The administration intends to substantially reduce expenditures for unemployment and medical purposes. Military expenditures is the only sector of the budget earmarked for increases.

In his address to the Congress, Reagan called on the U.S. people to accept the essential reforms that must be carried out by the administration in order to bring the country out from its grave economic situation.

BTA COMMENTARY ON U.S. SUPPORT TO LATIN AMERICA

AU182005 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 18 Feb 81

["Hopes Are Futile"--BTA headline; by BTA news analyst Petko Bocharov]

[Text] Sofia, 18 Feb (BTA)--In the near future, probably even this week, Ronald Reagan's administration will make public what will be its concrete policy in Central and South America. The prospects, according to some of the former statements of Washington officials, and according to the apparent activation of the Cuban emigre terrorist organizations sheltered by the USA, are that the new U.S. administration will make every effort to stop the further unfolding of the liberation movement in the region and to step up the psychological war and the subversive activity against Cuba.

Reagan and his Secretary of State Haig obviously don't hold the Organization of American States in high esteem as an instrument for protecting U.S. interests in its 'backyard'--which actually was the target of the USA when it founded this organization back in 1948. In recent years more than once many Latin American countries have manifested inclination to independent thinking which naturally hampered the U.S. to rubber-stamp its initiatives in the OAS with the label of 'collective decision.' That is why Washington will seek now other, more reliable instruments.

The emphasis will be laid on the relations with each Latin American state separately. Or, in other words, in compliance with the specific conditions in each Latin American country the U.S. will use the means of influence or coercion. The next step from here is the outlining of the centers in the structure on which the political and economic hegemony of the U.S. will be based and through which the struggle will be launched for stifling the striving for revolutionary reform any place in the American continent.

The means of influence and coercion will be, as it becomes clear now, the following: arms, money and food. There is already evidence of their functioning: 68 million dollars and arms for the junta in El Salvador, an embargo on the food deliveries to Nicaragua. Forthcoming is a sharp increase of weapons supply to selected Latin American countries, namely to Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Guatemala and El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, selective redistribution of the new financial and economic aid, manipulation of food deliveries as a political weapon.

Especially troubling is the fact that in the U.S. the terrorist organizations of Cuban emigres have started, with the authorities' blessing, to prepare for a 'new offensive against Castro's regime.' Here are some of the activities of these terrorists, organized and armed by the CIA: the assassination of two Cuban diplomats in Lisbon, the assault in the bureau of the Cuban airlines in Panama, the kidnapping of two officials of the Cuban Embassy in Buenos Aires, the explosion in the Cuban airliner resulting in the death of 73, the assassination of Cuba's standing representative at the United Nations, the explosions in the representation offices of the USSR and Angola in New York.

Cuba will probably hold the top place in the expected decisions of Reagan's administration on its future policy in Central and South America. This will mean attempts at destabilization of the revolutionary system through subversion and threats with armed force. However, the liberation movements in Latin America and, above all, the Cuban people know how to handle these threats for they are not new to them. And Washington's hopes, as formerly, will prove once more futile.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH POLAND

AU181608 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Feb (BTA)--A plan for the application of the cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of Bulgaria and Poland in the 1981-1985 period, was signed here today.

The plan contains concrete cooperation agreements between the two fraternal parties in the sphere of science, higher education, education in general, culture and art, the mass media, physical culture and sport. The plan provides for a wide exchange of specialists and information, joint developments of scientific themes, joint initiatives.

The plan was signed by Mariy Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Jozef Wiejacz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

"We are particularly pleased," Mr M. Ivanov said, "because this plan creates further possibilities for the promotion of relations between our socialist countries. It reflects our all-round activity in the sphere of culture. I am convinced that the implementation of the plan will help in the further closeness of our peoples".

"Our relations in the cultural sphere are part of our overall fraternal cooperation:" Mr Wiejacz said. "Our satisfaction with both the positive balance drawn from the previous plan and the signing of the present one is no secret. I share the view that the plan provides for excellent conditions for the work of the men of science and culture in the two countries".

GOVERNMENT APPROVES RESULTS OF LAZAR VISIT

AU181721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has discussed and highly evaluated the results of the official and friendly visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic,from 12-13 February, and his talks with Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The government noted with satisfaction the decisive role of Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, the two countries' leaders, in enriching and expanding the fraternal relations and comprehensive cooperation.

During the visit, the two premiers signed a long-range trade agreement and other important documents which will give a new and powerful impetus to developing relations between the two countries until 1985. The relevant Bulgarian organs and organizations have been instructed to organize implementation of the tasks stemming from the talks which have been conducted and the documents which have been signed.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RECEIVES CUBAN OFFICIAL

AU182007 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Feb (BTA)--Jointly with the other CEMA countries Bulgaria renders help to Cuba in the development of her economy. These problems were discussed here today at the talks held between Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and candidate-member of the CC of the BCP, and the visiting here deputy chairman of Cuba's Central Council for Planning, Mr Enrique Martinez.

Special attention was paid to the development of the production of sugar and citrus fruits in Cuba.

STANISHEV RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNISTS FOR TALKS

AU181958 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Feb (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, had a meeting with Mr R. Jean, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, and with Mr M. Vanda, an employee at the CC of the French Communist Party.

Issues related to the further deepening and expansion of friendly ties between the two fraternal parties figures on the agenda of the meeting.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS INDIAN OFFICIALS IN DELHI

AU191010 Sofia BTA in English 0841 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Delhi, 19 Feb (BTA correspondent)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, met yesterday India's minister of education, social welfare and culture, Mr B. Shankaranan."

They discussed some issues of bilateral cultural cooperation and the possibilities for its further enrichment with new forms in compliance with the ascending development of Bulgaro-Indian relations.

The Bulgarian cultural delegation, led by Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, met also the leadership of the Indian-Bulgarian Friendship Association, headed by the chairman of its national committee, Mr (Ragundan Lal Battia).

The head of the association, who is a member of the All-Indian Committee of the Ruling Indian National Congress Party (I) and a member of Parliament, spoke of the diverse and active work of the 64 societies of the association in 18 Indian states. He pointed out that the main target of these societies is to assist the consolidation of friendship and mutual acquaintance of the two nations.

Mr (Ragundan Lal Battia), who is also member of the leadership of the Indian national committee for celebrations of the 1300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state, pointed out that the association will mark the 13 century jubilee of Bulgaria with various events in the capital and the different states.

BELCHO BELCHEV SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL IN ALGERIA

AU191028 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 19 Feb 81

[BTA correspondent's report]

[Text] Algiers, 19 Feb--The 12th session of the Bulgaro-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation held here outlined new possibilities for expanding Bulgaro-Algerian contacts. The chairmen of the two sides of the committee, Mr Abdelaziz Khellef, minister of commerce of Algeria, and Mr Belcho Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finances, signed a protocol on the work of the session.

It is stressed in the document that the two sides will encourage the concluding of long-term bilateral agreements in order to render fresh impetus to bilateral trade. Bulgaria and Algeria will cooperate their efforts in the designing and construction of some industrial projects.

The possibilities for continuing cooperation in geological prospecting and mining have been also discussed at the session. Outlined were the prospects for cooperation in the sphere of finances, tourism, construction, training of specialists, in agriculture and water economy.

Mr Abdelaziz Khellef and Mr Belcho Belchev signed a new agreement on the conditions under which Bulgaria will send highly qualified specialists to help the Algerian economy.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

AU102110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the antimonarchist and anti-imperialistic revolution in Iran. The telegram expresses good wishes for prosperity and progress of the Iranian people as well as confidence that the relations between the two countries and peoples will continue to develop along the path of mutual understanding and cooperation.

On the same occasion State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov also sent a greetings telegram to Iran's President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

On the same occasion Stanko Todorov sent a greetings telegram to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of Iran.

NEWSPAPER MARKS IRANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU131325 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 11 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "11 February--The National Holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran"]

[Text] February 11th--This is the anniversary of the day on which the last stronghold of the corrupt, anti-people regime in Iran collapsed. The heroic struggle of the people's masses against the shah's merciless dictatorship and against cruel exploitation was crowned with success at the expense of great sacrifices. A new page opened in the modern history of this ancient country.

After the failure of the shah's regime, essential changes occurred in the social structure of state management--the big industrial, financial and landowner's bourgeoisie, the military upper crust and other privileged strata of society were forced to step down from the political scene. Religious-political forces assumed power, together with lower middle class leaders and politicians who were linked to them. However, the victorious outcome of the Iranian revolution, which is anti-monarchist and anti-imperialist in orientation and democratic in character, became possible thanks to the fact that the broadest people's masses participated in it.

The struggle for consolidating innovation in Iran was waged throughout the last 2 years, and is still being waged with unrelenting energy despite certain contradictory trends. Within exceptionally short periods, crucial sociopolitical problems had to be settled. Immediately after the February armed uprising, the question of the character of the new state presented itself. The nationwide referendum ended with a definite "yes" of the Iranian people in support of creating an Islamic Republic. The question of the political administration and socioeconomic system of the country was discussed throughout several months by the entire population. A new constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran was adopted, and for the first time in the history of this country the people's right to enjoy numerous civil rights and democratic privileges was recognized. The political line of the Iranian leadership and state was also consolidated. Article three of the Constitution declares "the full liquidation of colonialism and the prevention of interference from abroad" as one of the basic goals of the republic. Thus, the claims of imperialist forces against Iran were rejected and stopped.

Throughout the last 2 years, the people of Iran proved that the anti-imperialist line they are following under the leadership of religious-political circles is not just "on paper." Considerable successes were achieved in the struggle against reaction within the country and abroad, which has not given up its plans to turn back history.

Despite the tremendous, existing difficulties, artificially created by imperialism, difficulties of a socioeconomic character, the building and development of new structures is proceeding successfully. Iran's aspiration to separate itself from dependency on foreign capital, and to use its own national resources for its people's needs are at the base of these structures.

The Bulgarian public follows with sympathy and concern the development of events in Iran, and wishes the Iranian people even greater successes in building their new life and in defending their development and independence.

BCP GREETINGS TO ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU171740 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 February (BTA)--At yesterday's session of the 19th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party, Dimitur Dimitrov, head of the BCP Central Committee Mass Organizations and People's Councils Department, read a greetings message on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP Central Committee first secretary. Dimitrov conveyed most cordial greetings to the delegates at the congress, and through them to all communists and working people in Israel.

"The communists in the People's Republic of Bulgaria followed with tremendous interest your party's struggle since the last congress in defending the vital interests of the Israeli working people, and in struggling for equal rights and social progress, for a lasting and just peace, and against the policy of expansion and aggression. We listened with tremendous interest to the thoroughly realistic and analytical report read by Comrade Vilner, which eloquently and competently described the difficult political situation within which the Israeli communists had to work during the period since the last congress. The successes achieved and the upcoming tasks are pointed out in this report. We deeply and sincerely rejoice at the Israeli communists' successes, and we would like in particular to stress the tremendous amount of work which the Israeli Communist Party is now accomplishing and has accomplished in rallying and expanding the activities of democratic and progressive forces within the framework of the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality," Dimitur Dimitrov said.

He briefly dwelt on the economic, sociopolitical and intellectual prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria within the 36 years of socialist development, and pointed out that in 1981 the Bulgarian people are preparing to worthily mark the 12th BCP Congress, as well as to celebrate two remarkable anniversaries: the 1,300th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 90th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian workers class party.

"We fully share the concern expressed in Comrade Meir Vilner's report over the aggravation of the international atmosphere, and the intensification of reactionary and militarist forces. The actions of these forces are causing serious alarm, because they are pushing the world toward the arms race and are trying to impose a trend of switching from detente to tension in international relations, from peaceful coexistence to confrontation, and from understanding and cooperation to interference in the domestic affairs of peoples who are struggling for their national and social liberation and for a better future. Our concern is aggravated by the fact that it is precisely the new U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, who sets the tone for such actions, and that this policy is shared and actively supported by the Beijing hegemonists. Of course, the actions adopted by the imperialists are a manifestation of weakness and not strength. They are a manifestation of their fear at the successes achieved in recent years by the national liberation and progressive forces on a worldwide scale," the speaker further stated.

"The Bulgarian communists are aware of the danger represented by the policy and actions of imperialism and reaction. At the same time, however, we are convinced that this policy and those actions are doomed to utter failure.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov recently stated, the imperialists are not capable of stopping the worldwide revolutionary process and its progress by the force of arms. They are not capable of confining in their sphere of influence those peoples and countries which they have dominated for many centuries and which they have robbed and are still robbing of their natural resources.

"Our party considers that there is no more important and topical task today than preserving peace and preventing a new world war. This is why we will also in the future participate in implementing a policy of peace, security and cooperation among peoples throughout the world. The implementation of this general task is closely linked to liquidating hotbeds of military tension in the Middle East area, in the Persian Gulf and in other parts of the world. The BCP and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have supported and are supporting the efforts of peace-loving forces for a durable and just settlement of the Middle East conflict by the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in 1967. This also includes implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and creating their own independent state, and ensuring the right of an independent existence and security for all states in the area, including Israel. We are convinced that such a settlement can be achieved, not along the path of confrontation and aggression, not along the path of separatist deals on the basis of the Camp David agreements, which have already failed, but through peaceful negotiations with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

"We express our active solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan; with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Namibia and South Africa; with the peoples of Chile, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and with the just struggle of peoples throughout the world for social progress, peace and human happiness.

"Loyal to its international traditions, loyal to the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, the BCP will also in the future continue to contribute to consolidating the cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," the speaker stated in closing his address.

Pointing out that the Bulgarian Communists will continue to be in solidarity with the Israeli working people's struggle, that they will consolidate and develop fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Israeli Communist Party, D. Dimitrov wished the congress full success also in implementing the decisions that will be adopted.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT FARMERS FESTIVAL IN VARNA

AU121949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Summary] The 14th agricultural fertility festival was closed in Varna tonight. Todor Zhivkov, Todor Stoychev and Todor Dyulgerov attended the closing festivities. Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, read a report.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented presented the Golden Star of the Hero of Socialist Labor to two young farmers. The participants in the 14th festival pledged themselves to achieve greater successes in agriculture and in this connection presented a report to the BCP Central Committee and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov highly assessed the selfless work of the young farmers. He expressed confidence that the successes in developing our modern agricultural production will increase in 1981 and 1982. Comrade Todor Zhivkov touched in detail on the comprehensive successes with which the Bulgarian people are commemorating the 12th BCP Congress and emphasized the great importance of the integration process which is being expanded with the socialist countries and primarily with the Soviet Union.

Stressing the advantage of the new economic approach and new economic mechanism in agriculture, the first party and state leader gave concrete recommendations for their correct implementation and utilization to their best advantage. He also spoke of certain current issues on the international situation.

TODOR ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS PARTISANS' MONUMENT

AU172004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Summary] "Some 37 years ago in the Sukho Dere area along the Vucha River, the last battle of the Anton Ivanov legendary partisan unit took place." At this site a house-monument will be constructed which will glorify the memory of the martyrs. On 17 February, the house-monument was commissioned by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, "who was greeted warmly and cordially by thousands of working people from Plovdiv, Pazardzhik and Smolyan Okrugs, former partisans from the Anton Ivanov Unit, the Georgi Dimitrov Brigade, and relatives of the killed partisans."

Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug committee first secretary, spoke on the unit's heroic activity. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov commissioned the house-monument by lighting up the eternal light in front of three flags made of stone, symbolizing the three subunits of the Anton Ivanov Partisan Unit."

TODOR ZHIVKOV ATTENDS BCP PLOVDIV CONFERENCE

AU181716 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] On 18 February, the 26th accountability-elections conference of the BCP Plovdiv city organization took place in Plovdiv. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took part in the conference. Greeted with exceptional cordiality by the conference's delegates and guests, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke on the great world achievements of our socialist state and on the preparations of the communists and the entire Bulgarian people for the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress, which will mark the road toward constructing the developed socialist society in the 1981-1985 period and for the period up to 1990. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also spoke on some topical issues of the present international situation.

NARODNA ARMIYA REVIEWS SITUATION IN POLAND

AU181711 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Ivan Vladkov article: "International Weekly Review": "Appeals for Calm and Resolute Struggle Against Antisocialist Forces in Poland"]

[Text] The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended its work this week. The plenum was held in a period during which the number of strikes was increasing, simultaneously with a decrease in the country's economic potential as a result of these strikes. After the sixth and seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums, the party and people's government in Poland patiently and consistently tried to engage in a constructive dialogue and to reach useful agreements in the interest of the announced socialist innovation, intended to involve all spheres of Poland's social, political and economic life. This process of innovation, however, was supposed to serve the creation of solid and stable structures encompassing all sectors of life within the country, and not to exert a destructive effect.

The readiness of the party and the people's government in Poland to cooperate with the "Solidarity" trade union was apparently interpreted as a sign of weakness by some of the trade union's leaders. Instigated by antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements, these leaders, in violation of their own statutes, as well as the Constitution and the laws of the country, are voicing demands and engaging in actions that have nothing in common with the interests of the workers class itself and the interests of the Polish People's Republic.

As was pointed out at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, people interested in anarchy and counterrevolution, as well as in the liquidation of socialism, have insidiously found access and sneaked into the ranks of the "Solidarity" trade union. As Stansilaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, stated in his speech to the plenum, "We are well aware of the fact that there are certain people interested in a bloody settling of accounts with the supporters of socialism." These forces, precisely with their unfounded and unjustified demands, with their strikes and with their threats to organize strikes, are distracting the attention of the people's government from the main problems of innovation and are undermining the economic and defense potential of the country. They are forcing the party and state leadership to rush from one plant to another in order to conduct negotiations, like some kind of fire brigade. The workers themselves are obviously not interested in such chaos and anarchy.

Addressing all Polish people, Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, definitely and unmistakably stated as follows: "This is not a time of peace; it is a time of crisis. This is not a time of stabilization; it is a time of struggle." The daily TRYBUNA LUDU, in an editorial article entitled "Historical Responsibility," devoted to the work and decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, adopted and launched the dramatic appeal of the plenum: "Our fatherland is facing great danger." Pointing out that the activities of the antisocialist forces are leading to an extremely difficult economic crisis and are depriving the government of any opportunity to fulfill the people's expectations, the daily TRYBUNA LUDU states in conclusion: "This activity leads toward starvation and unemployment. This is nothing but a collective annihilation, accompanied by slogans for freedom, democracy and justice."

The decisions adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum as well as the measures taken by the supreme state organ--the Polish Sejm--are in the interest of all working people and in the interest of the country's socialist future. In his statement Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, once more expressed the readiness and patience of the people's government and once more appealed for calm and fruitful efforts. Nevertheless, he drew attention to the activities of forces hostile to socialism and pointed out that "if this destructive process should go on, it will mean not only a threat of economic disaster but we will also face the danger of a severance of social relations, which might in the long run provoke the most terrible thing in the world--a fratricidal conflict. Such words are not easily spoken." Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski continued, "I am aware of their gravity and of their bitterness. However, when there is a question of Poland's fate, we should not remain silent, we should not stand aside, we should not yield to the raging storm."

The statement of the Council of Ministers chairman of the Polish People's Republic and his call for stopping any strikes is a sober appeal for peaceful labor so that the government may be able to cope with the solution of the country's and people's most urgent problems within the following months. At the same time, this statement is not only an expression of good will but also a warning. "For all these reasons," Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out, "I decisively declare that the government is bearing the heavy responsibility entrusted to it by our Constitution of defending and protecting the values and achievements of our system. I declare that the people's government has sufficient power to stop those processes and those people who are trying to turn back the wheel of history and aspire to counterrevolution.

Socialist Poland is living through a difficult period. These are days of fierce political and class struggle, days of all-round pressure exerted by counterrevolution within the country and by international reaction abroad. In such difficult times for this country, socialist Poland is enjoying the support and the great trust of all fraternal, socialist countries, as well as of all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

We are expressing our comprehensive and fraternal support, our international assistance at this moment, precisely because we are firmly convinced that Poland has always been and will always be a socialist state, a sound link in the family of our socialist community.

LEADING MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS CADRES PUNISHED

AU141415 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 81 p 8

[Summary] The Committee for State and People's Control yesterday discussed the results of an investigation connected with the observance of the 31 May 1974 State Council decree on limiting the employment of people, who have been sentenced, in jobs connected with accountancy, material responsibility and other similar posts.

"It has been established that this decree has played a major role in limiting the employment of people, who have been sentenced, in jobs connected with accountancy, material responsibility and other similar posts. It was also established, however, that grave violations still existed that have been allowed to occur in certain economic organizations and also in some sectors of the jobs mentioned in the decree. Consequently, people who had not presented certificates showing no previous conviction or declarations of personal property, had been appointed."

The leaders of the investigated projects have released the people who have incorrectly held the jobs in question." Of 158 people punished, 7 were directors in chief and 10 were directors of tourist projects. Ten people in leading positions involved in the system of domestic trade and public services have been transferred to lower paying jobs."

The Committee for State and People's Control established that there were a number of shortcomings and substantial violations, which have been allowed to occur by organs of the Ministry of Communications, in designing, building and exploiting the development of cable networks among towns and villages.

"Thus engineer Panayot Kurdalanov, deputy minister of communications and director general of Iso 'Telekomlect', responsible for capital construction investment at the Ministry of Communications, has allowed grave shortcomings to occur in the leadership of the investment process in building communication cables."

"Shortcomings have also been allowed to occur by engineer Ivan Marinov, chief of the executive body at the ministry, as well as by engineer Petur Gramatikov, first deputy director general of Iso 'Telekomlect.'"

Taking into consideration the shortcomings uncovered during the investigation, the Committee for State and People's Control adopted appropriate decisions and imposed punishments on the leading cadres at the Ministry of Communications..

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES PRODUCTION; OFFICIALS PUNISHED

AU182022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Bureau has discussed the implementation of the instructions of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, made at last year's Ruse conference, and of the relevant governmental decisions on increasing and varying the consumer goods and services rendered to the population. Significant progress has been noted. In addition, however, it was found that there are still weaknesses and shortcomings which are criticized in strong terms by the government. The decision which has been adopted includes measures on ensuring additional production of goods and increasing services to the population for the current year up to 1 billion leva.

The Council of Ministers' Bureau has expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the Committee on Building Transportation Means for not implementing the national complex plan on switching the transport trucks to diesel fuel. Because of the weaknesses which occurred, Nicolay Georgiev, chairman of the committee, has been punished by demotion from his rank for a period of 3 months, and Kiril Lyudnikarov and Dobri Dobrev, deputy chairmen, have been punished by strict reprimand.

Strict responsibility is demanded of the plant leaders who are guilty of allowing the weaknesses and shortcomings, and they are ordered to take decisive measures for implementing the plan. A timetable has been approved for implementing the trends--adopted by the State Council--on protecting the environment from damage caused by automobiles.

A technical-economic report on constructing the Pasarel ore-enriching combine [minno obogatitele combinat] has been reviewed and adopted.

GEN DOBRI DZHUROV ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN YAMBOL

AU181722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The second accountability-election conference of the Yambol municipal party organization is being held in Yambol. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the conference.

BTA REPORTS ON DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT CHANGES

AU191012 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Feb (BTA)--According to data of the Unified Social Information System Committees, there are 5,539,100 residents in the Bulgarian towns and 3,338,900 residents in the Bulgarian villages at the turn of 1981. While in 1965, 40.3 percent of the economically active population in Bulgaria was employed in agriculture, the percentage of agricultural employees in 1980 was 33.6.

Demographers maintain that by the year 2000 ten percent of the economically active population in Bulgaria will be employed in agriculture. Since 1956 the number of villages in this country has decreased with 640 and the rural population with one million.

Is the Bulgarian village close to extinction? The migration was caused by mechanization, and intensification of farm labour is slowing down. The latter is corroborated by the fact that in 1975 23.8 percent of the economically active population was employed in agriculture while in 1980 this percentage grew to 33.6. According to statistics, the absolute number of villages under twenty exceeds the number of villagers over sixty. Birth rate in villages is also getting stabilized and is already over 13 per one thousand.

After the March plenary session of the CC of the BCP in 1977 a process of transferring engineering works, workshops, educational establishments and institutes to the smaller inhabited places has started.

Nevertheless, the concentration of production forces in the big cities continues. In 1979 alone Sofia "took in" 6052 residents of other towns and villages, Plovdiv took in 5932 and Varna--4832. In the same year the natural population growth of the Bulgarian capital was 7304, of Plovdiv 3169 and of Varna--2723.

Very important is the problem of adaptation of village migrants to industrial work in the cities. 133 village migrants, who have been working already for five years in a mechanical engineering works and a textile will in Sofia, took recently part in an opinion poll on their sociopsychological and working adaption. Over 12 percent of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their work and over 20 percent said they have not adapted to their new environs yet.

COMMENT ON KANIA MEETINGS WITH HUSAK, HONECKER

'Traditional Friendship'

AU181328 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Jan Hrobar article: "We Comment: In the Interest of a Common Cause"]

[Text] The friendly meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Stanislaw Kania, which took place in Prague at the invitation of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has become the expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation linking the people of the CSSR and Poland, the CPCZ and the PZPR.

The nations of our two countries are linked by long fraternal relations that go far back into the past, relations strengthened by neighborly coexistence and common struggles for progress.

The struggle on the common front against Fascist occupiers and for national freedom and state identity was sealed with bloodshed by the Polish nation's best sons and daughters and ours. The Polish sacrifices in that struggle were particularly great--6 million people. The smashing of Hitler's war machine and the definite elimination of the evil that threatened the very national existence occurred because of the triumphal victory of the Soviet Army, paid for by the lives of 20 million Soviet citizens. This historical experience has even more united our nations.

Socialism has elevated Czechoslovak-Polish relations to a new and higher level. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism has become their unshakeable foundation, the foundation of friendship and cooperation. Socialist Czechoslovakia and Poland have become firmly anchored in the Warsaw Pact defensive organization; they have become members of CEMA and a firm part of the socialist community. Czechoslovakia and Poland regard their alliance and membership in the family of the socialist states as a firm guarantee of their further all-round development, their contribution to security and peace in Europe. As Comrades Gustav Husak and Stanislaw Kania emphasized in the course of their meeting, these relations consititute an unchangeable basis of the two parties' and states' policy.

The socialist countries have come into being out of the dogged struggle against the old order. They must constantly oppose the forces of reaction and world imperialism which do not shy away from anything in their attempts to weaken the socialist community: They are organizing provocations against it, blockades, embargoes, diversionary activity, psychological warfare...Poland especially underwent very difficult times in struggling for its socialist character.

Our people know the reefs and the difficulties of this path very well. Since 1945, and especially since February 1948, they have been forced more than once to repulse the traps set by imperialism. They have always successfully opposed these subversive attempts as long as our party stood firm and united on the positions of Marxism-Leninism, as long as it dealt uncompromisingly with everything that weakened the society's socialist principles. The veracity and correctness of these principles in particular were verified and confirmed by the crisis development in our country and society in 1968. The experience gained in the struggles of that time against antisocialist forces and in the period of overcoming the crisis constitute a lasting value.

This is a forever living experience which refers to our present. Comrade Gustav Husak recalled its validity in his speech delivered at the CPCZ district conference in Kladno. He said that in the case of Poland we can see how reactionary forces are attempting to undermine the socialist system, and that we are not indifferent to what is going on in that fraternal country.

The extent of the antisocialist crusade in Poland shows that what is involved is not some sort of increased activity only of little groups of reactionaries, supported from abroad, but that Polish society is facing joint forces of domestic and international reaction and imperialism. Imperialism would like to gain positions in that country which it lost in the revolutionary struggle after the war.

The gravity of this danger was noted with great emphasis and frankness at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, held in Warsaw at the beginning of last week, which oriented the party and the public toward dealing resolutely with anything that destabilizes society and threatens socialist development.

Czechoslovak society received with appreciation the declaration of Polish officials made in the Sejm saying that "people's power has enough strength to block off the road to people and processes who want to turn back the wheel of history, who strive for counterrevolution."

The friendly meeting between Comrades Gustav Husak and Stanislaw Kania is convincing evidence that the proponents of socialism in Poland are not on their own in this difficult situation. The international reaction to this meeting also rightly notes the support given by us to socialist Poland and its leadership in its efforts to renew socialism and repulse the imperialist attack.

Our support of the socialist forces of Poland fully corresponds to the spirit of the traditions of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship and cooperation, to the vital interests of our people and the Polish people and the entire socialist community, and is in the interest of the stability of peace and security in Europe.

In its importance the friendly meeting of Comrades Gustav Husak and Stanislaw Kania exceeds by far the framework of Czechoslovak-Polish relations. It evoked first-rate attention in the world. This confirms the conviction expressed by the two statesmen that their Prague talks will become a new, important contribution to the development of mutual cooperation in the national interest of the two countries and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 17 February on page 7 carries Pavol Minarik's 800-word commentary on the Husak-Kania meeting, headlined "Friendship, Alliance and Cooperation." In his commentary Minarik notes, among other things, the socialist countries' aid to Poland, particularly with foodstuffs, and recalls the 5 December 1980 Moscow meeting of the highest party and state representatives ofthe Warsaw Pact countries, which emphasized that Poland "can fully rely on the fraternal solidarity and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community." In the closing part Minarik says the outcome of the Husak-Kania meeting is the expression of the conviction that the cohesion of the socialist community is one of the pillars when it comes to resolving problems connected with the further development of socialist society.]

'Reliable Friends'

LD181730 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Commentary by Prague Radio analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] Talks conducted last weekend by the first secretary of Poland's United Workers Party, Stanislaw Kania, with Gustav Husak, general secretary of Czechoslovak's Communist Party, and with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, have attracted all-round attention. Radio Prague's analyst Vaclav Kvasnicka points to the fact that these talks have taken place in Prague and in the German Democratic Republic's capital [as heard] Berlin while Poland is experiencing highly complex developments, while the leadership of the state and the United Workers Party are coping with endeavors and increased activities by enemies of socialism , while the leaders of Poland are exerting efforts to lead the country out of crisis and toward the peaceful development of socialist society.

It is natural that developments in Poland are being closely watched by the country's neighbors such as Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. Strikes in Poland have had an unfavorable impact on Poland's economic relations with Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic; and, moreover, weakening the positions of socialism in Poland endangers not only the national interests of the people of Poland, but also the security of other countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance.

Czechoslovak public opinion took a favorable attitude to Stanislaw Kania's talks in Prague, viewing them as a further expression of traditional friendship between our countries and as a factor intensifying cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Poland's United Workers Party. These traditional relations are deeply rooted, ensuing from the joint struggle waged by the nations of both countries against Hitlerite barbarity in World War II and being further promoted in the spirit of joint socialist construction.

Czechoslovakia is following with keen interest what is going on in Poland, especially because Czechoslovakia itself has acquired varied experiences with odious practices applied by anitsocialist forces at home and international reaction when the fate of socialism is at stake. In this connection our analyst quoted the Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, who said on Saturday: The example of Poland shows how reactionary forces are trying to undermine the socialist system and therefore we are not indifferent to what is going on in fraternal Poland.

Czechoslovakia's public has positively assessed statements made in parliament by Poland's leaders to the effect that the people's power is strong enough to check processes and their exponents intending to reverse history and to propagate counterrevolution.

In conclusion, Radio Prague's analyst points out that Stanislaw Kania's talks in Prague and Berlin have shown that supporters of socialism are not alone in Poland in their hard struggle against the enemies of socialism, that they have reliable friends who are determined to help them. The talks have again accentuated the importance of cohesion among all countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance in the interest of peace and socialism in Europe. They will doubtlessly contribute to the further positive development of cooperation among Poland, Czechoslovaka and the German Democratic Republic.

DESTROYING CSSR, POLISH YOUTH UNIONS ANTISOCIALIST

AU181438 Prague TRIBUNA No 6 in Czech 11 Feb 81, pp 8, 9

[Karel Horak article: "Always at the Side of the CPCZ; Czechoslovak Komsomol Was Founded 60 Years Ago"]

[Excerpts] To understand the legacy of the Czechoslovak Komsomol and the entire 60-year-old history of the progressive youth movement in our republic means to adopt, permanently develop and creatively apply those principles of the youth organization's structure and activity, whose validity has been tested by the practice of the past decades and which make it a militant, revolutionary division, a socialist, Leninist organization.

The experiences of the progressive youth movement in Czechoslovakia have demonstrated that among those lasting, unchanging principles are, above all, the youth organization's firm attachment to the Communist Party, the full recognition of its leading role and active participation in implementing its policy. Throughout the entire past period the party has not only been leading politically progressive youth organizations and orienting them toward fulfilling main tasks but it has also been extending invaluable assistance to them

The second permanently valid principle for the activity of a socialist youth organization is its ideological, political and organizational unity. It is being ensured by faithfulness to and creative application of Marxism-Leninism in all activities and by a consistent application of the principles of democratic centralism.

A youth organization cannot be socialist if it is not an internationalist organization. Faithfulness to proletarian internationalism makes a youth organization a firm part of the international progressive youth movement, multiplies its forces and is a basic prerequisite for its militancy and its revolutionary character. The application of proletarian internationalism has always played a very important role in the history of progressive youth organizations. Its most important manifestation has been and still is strengthening and intensifying friendship, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and studying and making use of the experiences of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union.

History is a wise teacher. It teaches us that the successes and victories achieved by progressive youth organizations have been inseparably linked with a consistent application of Leninist principles governing their structure and activity, and all setbacks and defeats with underestimating, revising and rejecting those principles. That is why we are using the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Komsomol's founding to recall the significance of those principles and to stress the importance of their consistent and creative application in everyday activity.

Reaction Always Attacks the Unity and Socialist Character of a Youth Organization

The past six decades have graphically shown that the forces of reaction--regardless of whether they are direct exponents of the bourgeoisie or their helpers from the ranks of revisionists--are constantly trying to discredit those principles, tested by practice, by diverting youth organizations from their application and foisting upon them instead, often under socialist slogans, various bourgeois or revisionist theories. A thorn in their flesh is, in particular, the youth organizations' attitude toward the Communist Party and their ideological and organizational unity based on Marxism-Leninism and the principles of democratic centralism and proletarian internationalism. We encountered such practices of the enemies of socialism not only in the bourgeois republic but also in the 1945-1948 period when reactionary political parties were doing all they could to break up the unity of the youth organizations existing at that time, by separating them--under the slogan of being apolitical--from the CPCZ and exploiting them for their reactionary goals. In the critical years 1968-1969, the Czechoslovak Youth Union [CSM] and the principles on which it was built and on the basis of which it worked also became a target of attacks by rightwing and antisocialist forces operating within the CSM as well as within the party and society. The revisionist and antisocialist forces again focused primarily on liquidating the party's leading role in the youth organization, on separating the CSM from the party, on breaking up its unity and on discrediting and rejecting Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as the unchanging foundations of the youth organization's activity. Under pseudo-socialist slogans, rightwing forces gradually revised the basic principles of the CSM's structure and activity, broke up its ideological and organizational unity and liquidated it. The newly established organizations, adopting revisionist theories and principles as the foundation of their activity, became a platform for abusing thousands of young people in the struggle against socialism. Some of them, such as the Union of University Students or the Union of Youth Clubs, were direct organizers of antisocialist actions.

And what are we witnessing in the Polish People's Republic today? After the establishment of the so-called independent trade unions antisocialist forces, which stood behind the breaking up of the trade union organization's unity, turned their attention to the youth and their organizations. In October a so-called independent student union was founded under their auspices and with the active participation of representatives of antisocialist forces, including Adam Michnik, one of the leading KOR [Workers Social Self-Defense Committee] figures. Under the cloak of being "independent and apolitical" this organization rejects the party's leading role and enforces a plurality of student organizations and a "democratization" of student life and universities. What its real aims are is shown by the fact that antisocialist publications were on sale at its constituent assembly in Warsaw, that it supports the abolition of examinations in Marxism-Leninism at universities and so forth.

As in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and 1969, in the Polish People's Republic, too, antisocialist forces are trying to involve actively students in strikes and other actions deepening social tension and chaos. Those who are striving to destroy socialism in Poland, however, are not concerned with university students alone. They are also trying to gain influence among the rural youth (and to set up a "new" organization for them) at secondary and even elementary schools. Various antisocialist groups are conducting an overt campaign among the youth against the socialist social system.

The developments in the Polish People's Republic--just as the developments in our country in the years of crisis--graphically show that antisocialist forces are always trying, if they have the opportunity and if scope is opened for their activities, to abuse youth--which is inexperienced and not steeled in class matters--for their counterrevolutionary goals, against the young people's innermost interests.

The years of crisis in our country and the struggle against rightwing and antisocialist forces have taught us yet another important lesson. The basic prerequisite for defeating the rightwing and overcoming the crisis into which the youth organization was brought by its activity was a return to the Leninist principles of the youth union's structure and activity. Their consistent application made it possible to build anew a united organization. The results which the socialist youth union has achieved in the 10 years of its existence, its active part in building an advanced socialist society and in educating the young generation, provide the best evidence that the Leninist principles are a tested instruction for fulfilling the mission of a youth organization in a socialist society.

JIRI PELIKAN SEES 'DANGEROUS PATH' IN POLAND

LD181447 Rome AVANTI in Italian 11 Feb 81 pp 1, 7

[Jiri Pelikan article: "We Face a Dilemma But the Worst Can Still Be Avoided"]

[Text] In this last 2 weeks before the start of the CPSU congress Poland is approaching a decisive and very dangerous turning point. It is prompting anxiety among those responsible for the tragic effects on the international atmosphere that would result not only from a Soviet intervention but even from a violent repression conducted from within against the movement for regeneration symbolized by the autonomous Solidarity trade union. This anxiety is all the greater among the leftwing forces which believe in the possibility of changing real socialism through reforms.

The latest Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee session provided no clear answer regarding the future, but definitely pointed to a rather dangerous path.

The Polish situation is characterized by two phenomena causing disunity. First, the country's leadership has presented no realistic program of economic and political reforms that indicates the direction in which it intends to move. We can understand that the reason for this lies in the existence of divergences within the leadership group and in the constant pressure from Moscow, which is always highly sensitive to any political change. But without a program it is impossible for the PZPR leadership to regain the political initiative and necessary consensus both inside and outside the party, Second, and on the other hand, Solidarity has grown up so fast and spontaneously that Walesa and his leadership are now losing full control of the workers grass roots, which are inclining increasingly toward an immediate solution to the problems that have been shelved for so many years. It seems that even the Catholic Church, while maintaining its moral authority, is no longer able to restrain the movements within Polish society.

All this has created an explosive situation and led to a dilemma: Either the forces of dialogue and openness prevail within the party and the path to a compromise with the trade union becomes possible, or the dogmatic forces, the advocates of conflict, prevail and there will be a conflict between the authorities and the country. The choice of Gen Jaruzelski, a symbol of law and order and of the Polish armed forces, for the post of prime minister is probably aimed at causing a psychological shock wave among the public and slowing up the regeneration movement without halting it completely, thus avoiding a Soviet intervention. The change was needed because Pinkowski's government was becoming unsettled in its contradictions: On the one hand it was making concessions, while on the other hand it sparked off new conflicts with its mistaken decisions and unkept promises. But anyone acquanted with regimes of this kind knows that these contradictions stem from the contradictory decisions of the PZPR leadership group, the only decision-making center.

Though the general can count on the support of the armed forces and part of the paty and the public, his scope for maneuver is very restricted. Any attempt to turn back through the use of force (by revoking the rights to strike and to access to the media or the peasants' right to organize themselves in a representative association, if not a trade union) might lead only to a clash, which could not remain internal and would inevitably provoke Soviet intervention.

If that happened the Polish situation would be different from Czechoslovakia's in 1968. Indeed, while nobody in Prague dared summon tanks from Moscow, such forces do exist within the party in Warsaw, as confirmed by the statement by official party spokesman Klasa. Nevertheless, the shouldering of such a responsibility would imply a fatal blow not only to the Polish people but to socialism throughout the world. The entire left would pay a very heavy price for it.

In this situation there is only one way to avoid the worst--a nonformal and nonideological but political and practical alliance among the forces within the party in favor of reforms and a dialogue with the grass roots, Walesa's trade union, intellectuals, students peasants and the Catholic Church. Only such a bloc could isolate the dogmatic forces and could guarantee the--even gradual--satisfaction of the Polish people's legitimate aspirations, while at the same time ensuring that the limits imposed by the Polish political situation and the international situation are not exceeded. This would be a sacrifice pleasant for nobody but necessary for everybody--if it is not already too late.

ARKHIPOV VISITS, SIGNS ECONOMIC DOCUMENTS

Meeting With Husak

LD131534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Today Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov, who is on a working visit to the CSSR. In a comradely and friendly discussion they rated highly the successful all-round development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations to date. At the same time, attention was paid to some selected issues of mutual cooperation in the conditions of implementation of the 5-year plan in the period 1981-85 and to deepening socialist integration and cooperation.

Documents Signed

LD132359 Prague CTK in English 2057 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 13 Feb (CTK)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek and First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov signed the documents summing up the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on further promotion of economic cooperation, which ended here on Friday.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY COMMANDER BORISOV

LD181838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received the commander of the Central Group of Forces of the Soviet Army in Czechoslovakia, Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov, in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today. During their deliberations, both representatives stressed the importance of an all-around deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR significantly manifested in the political, economic and cultural areas and in the close cooperation at increasing the military readiness of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Army.

Lubomir Strougal wished Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov all the best in his work, and expressed a conviction that his stay in the CSSR will significantly contribute to further strengthening fraternal ties between Czechoslovak and Soviet people.

LEADERS ATTEND USSR ARMY ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD190312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Maj Gen Yuriy Chelpanov, the military and air attache at the Soviet Embassy in the CSSR, gave a reception tonight in honor of the 63d anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and Navy.

At the reception Nikolay Maslennikov, charge d'affaires of the USSR in the CSSR, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak premier; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; as well as CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members: Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the Central Committee of the party: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party Marie Kabrhelova and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, Miroslav Capka.

Among other guests were the senior representative of the main commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries to the Czechoslovak Army, Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, the commander of the central group of the Soviet Army in Czechoslovakia Lt Gen Grigoriy Borisov, and other Soviet generals and officials. Also present were the members of the Prague diplomatic corps. The reception took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

STROUGAL RECEIVES GDR, CUBAN AMBASSADORS

LD171532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Today Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague Helmut Ziebart, the GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He also received today Sidroc Ramos Palacio, the Cuban ambassador to the CSSR.

BULGARIAN MINISTER VISITS, SIGNS CULTURAL AGREEMENT

AU131157 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was received this Wednesday in Prague by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Their talk dealt with matters of mutual cooperation in the sphere of culture, education and science. The same day Maria Zakharieva and Dusan Spacil, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, signed the plan for cultural agreement between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981-85. The signing ceremony was also attended by Zhivko Popov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR.

VASIL BILAK RECEIVES PFLP'S GEORGE HABASH

AU171127 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Report signed (Z): "Support for the People of Palestine"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Feb--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received George Habash, chairman of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, for a friendly talk at the close of the latter's stay for medical treatment in Czechoslovakia.

On this occasion, the two representatives exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and in the world. Comrade Habash provided information about developments in the Palestinian movement and its preparedness to resolutely oppose new attempts by imperialism, Israel and by Arab reaction to provoke further conflicts and crises in that region.

Comrade Bilak stressed the importance of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of all progressive anti-imperialist forces as the guarantee of a successful struggle and final victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people. He informed the guest that Czechoslovakia continues to favor a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis. The just settlement must be accomplished by withdrawing Israeli troops from all occupied Arab Territories and ensuring the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the establishment of an independent [samostatny nezavisly] state.

The talk was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

Cooperation, Exchanges

LD161420 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb (CTK)--An agreement extending cooperation between the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia and the General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) was signed here today by Viliam Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Mustafa Budin, UGTA national secretary.

The agreement concerns further exchange of information on the activity of trade union organizations of the two countries, coordination of stands in international actions, as well as the exchange of official and study delegations of the trade union federations, branch unions and other TU bodies.

Hoffmann Receives Delegation

LD181840 Prague CTK in English 1550 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Feb (CTK)--Czechoslovak Trade Union Council Chairman Karel Hoffmann received a delegation of the General Union of Algerian Workers led by its secretary Mustafa Budin, member of the Central Committee of National Liberation Front (FLN), here today.

They voiced the conviction that it is necessary to strengthen the unity of the progressive international working and trade union movement based consistently on class and anti-imperialist principles.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE MANEUVERS' IN OMAN REPORTED

AU181225 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 81 p 4

[CTK report: "Provocative Maneuvers"]

[Text] New York (CTK)--The Pentagon has begun preparations for the Accurate Test-81 exercises due to begin in Oman this week.

The daily WALL STREET JOURNAL reports that some 300 military experts will be transferred from the United States to that Middle Eastern country to test and expand communications there in the event that U.S. infantry, air force and naval units begin military operations in the Persian Gulf area.

U.S. 'LINKAGE' THEORY ON SOVIET RELATIONS CRITICIZED

AU171820 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Article signed (MB): "To Link Everything Positively"]

[Text] Already at his first press conference held on 28 January, the new U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, confirmed the "linkage" theory as the foundation for relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. This could have been expected, because Ronald Reagan himself, the U.S. President, repeated in many of his interviews that he is "convinced about the importance of linkage." From the ruminations of American official personalities pertaining to this theme, it is possible to guess how they visualize future American-Soviet negotiations: The Soviet Union will be reprimanded for "unsuitable conduct," will promise to obey, and the United States magnanimously will bring itself to cooperation.

On the whole, the concept of "linkage" could be accepted: It would have to have positive content, however. It would have to link everything positive into one, proceed from one agreement to another, from one sphere of cooperation to another, and respect that which has already been accomplished as a foundation for further steps forward.

That, after all, was also emphasized by Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko in his letter answering the letter of his American counterpart, A. Haig, of 24 January. Comrade Gromyko's answer, published by the Soviet Embassy in the United States on Wednesday, again stresses the Soviet Union's willingness to exchange views on a broad range of issues, especially those on the solution of which, in the first place, depend the prospects of developing USSR-U.S. relations and the whole international situation.

There is not the slightest doubt that in the current situation, the only sensible path is limiting armament and searching for mutually acceptable solutions to the present problems on a just basis, while taking into consideration the legitimate interests of individual states. There is no other way. For example, dragging into the mutual Soviet-American relations issues intentionally distorting the objectives and character of the Soviet Union's international activity is not at all in this path.

A TASS report, carried by central Soviet dailies yesterday, says that in Washington statements keep on emerging attesting to the fact that leading representatives of the new American Government have very nebulous notions about the realities of the current world. How else, for example, can one evaluate the utterances of American Secretary of State A. Haig, spread by ABC-TV, that states wishing to have "friendly relations with the Reagan administration" must abide by a "new, acceptable code of behavior in the world." The self-appointed Washington contenders for the role of world lawmakers do not conceal what behavior they consider to be acceptable to the United States, and what not. In the "unacceptable" category they unequivocally include everything they contemptuously call "the so-called national liberation movements." Thus they excommunicate the movements themselves, as well as all those who sympathize with them, who support them in any way or who do not want to adapt to the American policy. But only people divorced from reality can hold such views on international issues. The sense of reality in mutual relations, and particularly in relations between two powers such as the Soviet Union and the United States, requires respecting the principle of equality and equal security, and resolving issues on which, above all, depend the prospects of the development of relations between the USSR and the United States and the improvement of the whole international situation.

CPCZ SENDS MESSAGE TO ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

AU131646 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 81 p 1

["Z"-signed report: "Message of Greetings to the Congress of the Communist Party of Israel"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb--The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel opened in Haifa on Wednesday. The CPCZ Central Committee sent to the participants in the congress a message of greetings, stating among other things:

Your party's congress is taking place at a time of the continuing long-term crisis in the Middle East. The CPCZ and all Czechoslovak working people are following with extraordinary interest the present developments in that region and support the demand for a comprehensive settlement of the crisis. The withdrawal of troops from all occupied Arab territories and safeguarding the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the establishment of an independent state of their own, must be part of that settlement.

Together with you we are convinced that sooner or later most Israeli people will come to understand that a secure existence in peace cannot be attained by ignoring and denying other peoples' rights or by military force and occupying other states' territories. They will come to understand that your party's principled struggle against the adventurous policy of the ruling circles and their alliance with world imperialism is not only a struggle against growing military expenditures and their permament negative impact on the working people's living standards, but, above all, a struggle for a secure existence and the prospect of a life in peace for the people of your country.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE VIETNAMESE COUNTERPARTS

AU171105 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Vietnam"]

[Text] Prague, 13 Feb (CTK)--On the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the CSSR-SRV treaty of friendship and cooperation, the highest representatives of the two countries have exchanged congratulatory telegrams.

The telegram sent by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Vietnam Central Committee, acting SRV President Nguyen Huu Tho and SRV Premier Pham Van Dong, says among other things:

The signing of the treaty has been the expression of the firm determination of the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people to continue strengthening the traditional relations of friendship, solidarity and mutual cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and contributing to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We note with satisfaction that the results which had been achieved last year since the signing of this historical document convincingly confirm in everyday practice the correctness of the principles anchored in the treaty.

We wish to assure you, the closing part of the telegram says, that the CPCZ, the government and all Czechoslovak people will exert all their endeavors to continue to develop further the friendship and mutual cooperation of our two fraternal countries for our national benefit, in the interest of the victory of peace, progress and socialism throughout the world.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Nguyen Go Thach, SRV minister of foreign affairs.

LEADERS' MESSAGE TO LAOS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU181732 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Laos"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb--On the occasion of the first anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the highest representatives of the CSSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic exchanged congratulatory telegrams. The telegram sent by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, says, among other things:

The period which has elapsed since signing this document important in the history of our mutual relations, which has become the beginning of a new stage of their development, has been filled with our nation's endeavors to further develop and deepen friendly relations and comradely cooperation, and to strengthen and expand the political, economic and cultural ties between our two countries. The results achieved in implementing the treaty stipulations convincingly confirm that Czechoslovak-Lao cooperation, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fully corresponds to the interests of our two countries' peoples, and to the common objectives in the construction of socialist society and the struggle for peace and progress in the world.

We assure you, the closing part of the telegram states, that the CPCZ, the government and all our people will firmly stand by your side in the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism and reaction.

In the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries, we are prepared to further strengthen friendship and mutual cooperation for the benefit of our nations and the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries.

On the same occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Phoun Sipaseut, Lao minister of foreign affairs.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS MEETS

LD182338 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The preparatory committee of the World Congress of Women, to be held in Czechoslovak capital in the autumn of 1981, held its first meeting in Prague today. The deliberations, chaired by chairman Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, were also attended by Jidrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FOREIGN COMMITTEES CONFER

AU131210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Feb 81 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Federal Assembly Committees' Agenda"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Yesterday, with their 31st joint session, the foreign committees of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chambers of People and Nations entered the concluding phase of their activities in the third election period. The most significant item on their agenda was the report on task fulfillment in the Czechoslovak foreign trade policy after the 15th CPCZ Congress. The report was submitted by CSSR Foreign Trade Minister A. Barcak. According to him, the overall trade turnover in the Sixth 5-Year Plan increased two-thirds; with the socialist countries it increased 69.5 percent, and with nonsocialist countries 71.1 percent.

However, we did not succeed in achieving any striking rates of growth in exports, as opposed to imports, particularly because of the lag in machinery and equipment exports. Exports of engineering products increased in 1976-80 only 47 percent, instead of the required 72-74 percent. The primary interet of Czechoslovak foreign trade policy was concentrated on an intensive development of cooperation with the CEMA countries, and primarily the Soviet Union, whichrepresents a stabilizing and dynamic element of our entire economy. This will also continue in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, for which the national economy plans have already been coordinated and long-term agreements concluded with the majority of CEMA member countries. At the session, the deputies also received information about the current tendencies in inaternational developments, about the course of the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the CSCE Final Act, and about the course and results of the 35th UN General Assembly session. The information was supplied to them by CSSR Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs M. Vejvoda and M. Jablonsky.

MAMULA ADDRESSES NORTH MORAVIAN PARTY MEETING

AU171306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Report by our correspondent signed (RE): "On the Session of the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee; With High Degree of Responsibility"]

[Text] Ostrava, 13 Feb--The CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee has discussed the agenda and the cadre and organizational preparation of the regional conference.

Leading secretary Comrade Miroslav Mamula assessed, among other things, the course of the annual membership meetings of the basic organizations and conferences, and noted that the results accomplished in implementing the conclusions of the 15th party congress had been critically evaluated. At the same time, the meetings and conferences adopted specific resolutions aimed at ensuring the more demanding tasks in the economic sphere and in the party's social policy, and in that connection in the development of the party's ideo-educational and mass political work.

In the overwhelming majority of the organizations the deliberations of communists have been marked by responsibility for fulfilling tasks complex than ever before. The deliberations have been a good preparation for the district and regional conference, and a contribution to further strengthening the ideological, organizational and action unity of the regional party organization. They also expressed unambiguous agreement with the policy of the CPCZ Central Committee as regards preparations for the 16th party congress.

For the deliberations of the regional conference the CPCZ's North Moravian Regional Committee has prepared a profound analysis of the political, economic and ideological development in its entire orgnaization. It notes that the results up to now are positive. However, at the same time it takes a position on the solution of issues connected with the development of further party work of communists in state and social bodies and national front organizations. It appreciates the development of the working people's initiative which has greatly contributed to the fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan's tasks. A new wave of initiative is being unfolded in honor of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

SLOVAK MINISTER RECEIVES THEOLOGY PROFESSORS

AU172010 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 81 p 8

[CTK report: "Minister's Reception"]

[Text] Bratislav (CTK)--Yesterday in Bratislava M. Valek, minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received the professors of the Roman Catholic Cyril and Methodius School of Divinity.

The minister acquainted them with the present complicated international situation and expressed the conviction that, by their pedagogical work, the professors would continue contributing to spreading the ideas of peace, humanism and progress.

'SECRECY' OF 'SET OF MEASURES' DENIED

AU171359 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 February carries a 1,300-word article by Svatopluk Smutny on page 2 in the column "From Everybody and For Everybody" entitled: "Government Resolution No 42 is Not Secret." Smutny begins by quoting from a "Letter by P.H. from Plzen," who asks: "Was the Set of Measures at all published as a mass press run in the form of a brochure complemented by substantial explanatory notes? I have read in some place that government resolutions are secret. How then should we adhere to and fulfill something we cannot get anywhere to read?" Smutny points out that the Set of Measures had been published by RUDE PRAVO on 14 March 1980 and "contained everything that every working person should know about the Set of Measures; only certain specialized instructions had been left out." He then enumerates other publications of the Set of Measures, either in toto or in "substantial extracts," as well as of certain "implementation instructions," adding: "Thus everybody who wanted to read about what has been adopted so far could do so. The Set of Measures was approved by the CSSR Government in Resolution No 42 of 31 January 1980. This disproves the conjecture that government resolutions are a secret matter. Not at all--those whom they concern always get to know about them. In the case of the Set of Measures, up to 1 million readers were able to get to know about them through RUDE PRAVO alone.

"However, the truth is that the aforementioned document was not issued in the form of a brochure complemented by substantial explanatory notes. On the other hand, all that is new and connected with the Set of Measures is being issued gradually in a press run sufficient to cater to everybody who needs to work with these documents." Smutny adds that it is superfluous to publish the document for all 15 million citizens, who do not need to know, for instance, about "details of financing the project documentation and investments."

Smutny points out that every day the communications media deal with matters on the improved management and planning system, concluding, "This shows that there is nothing secret here; on the contrary, the very opposite is an everyday fact. After all, there are serious reasons for this," Smutny says and goes on to elaborate on the aims and targets of the Set of Measures. In speaking, for instance, of the need to enhance labor productivity, he asks: "Do we really need a brochure with explanatory notes for this? Surely a lot has been written and said about it already."

In dealing with the influence of quality of an enterprise's products on its profits, and thus also on funds for encouraging the workers' initiative, Smutny adds: "In this instance, too, one cannot assume that a brochure could effect a striking turn in quality"; the enterprise itself must make this fact known to its employees.

In speaking of ways to save raw materials and fuel, Smutny says that "to sum all of them up would result in a thick book, not a brochure." In speaking of the importance of work with the people, he adds: "Not a brochure, but everyday contact with the people, the raising of their awareness, their orientation toward a responsible fulfillment of tasks and an irreconcilable attitude toward shortcomings and laggardness are the correct ways and methods for everybody to know what, how and why he should do , adhere to and implement things."

LETTER QUESTIONING PUBLICATION POLICY ANSWERED

AU182038 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 81 p 8

["(MO)"-signed commentary: "The Way It Was, The Way It Is; A 'Negligible Percentage'"]

[Excerpts] All kinds of letters appear on our editor's desk. At times, even such fault-finding ones as Vendelin Hrdlovic's interpellation from Bratislava:

"Who has forbidden you and the other periodicals from publishing the places of individual contestants at the European skating championships in Innsbruck? Was it because of only a negligible percentage of our, of socialist, contestants?"

We caught on: Our reader--who in another part of his letter earnestly affirms that he will never again read PRAVDA "from now until death" (but in spite of this asks us to publish what has not been published)--is concerned not so much with the "places of individual contestants," because we have always instantly published the first six names in every category, but with the places of the individual countries. Thus our reader's suspicion lacked substantiation even by a couple of "negligible percentage points...."

BRIEFS

MINISTER'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW--Prague, 18 Feb (CTK)--Czechoslovak Minister of General Engineering Pavol Bahyl returned here from Moscow today. During his three-day working visit he had talks with Soviet Minister of the Automobile Industry Viktor Polyakov about the intensification of cooperation in the car industry in the period of the 7th Five-Year Plan. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 18 Feb 81 LD]

SVAZARM-PEOPLE'S MILITIA AGREEMENT--Today Lt Gen Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the Central Committee of SVAZARM [Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army], and Miroslav Navak, chief of the main staff of the People's Militia of the CSSR, signed an agreement of cooperation between the people's militia and SVAZARM in fulfilling the tasks connected with the uniform system of civil defense training of the population. Both organizations have traditionally participated in raising the civil defense readiness and patriotic and internationalist education of the working people and youth as well as their aware attitude to the CPCZ. A long-term agreement has been concluded with the aim of raising existing cooperation to a new standard and making a greater joint contribution to intensifying the effectiveness of civil defense training and its planned development. The agreement was signed in connection with the 33d Anniversary of Victorious February and the impending 30th anniversary of SVAZARM. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 81 LD]

CLERICAL PEACE MOVEMENT--Representatives of the Prague city association of Catholic Clergy "Pacem in Terris," headed by Jan Docekal, chapter dean and chairman of the association, were received on 11 February in Prague by Prague Mayor Zdenek Zuska. They informed him about their activities in the past period, which were aimed at fully supporting the CSSR's peace policy. The representatives also expressed gratitude for the support granted to their movement by the Prague National Committee. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

BUNDESWEHR REORGANIZATION ENHANCES CAPABILITIES

DW181519 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1220 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Egbert von Frankenberg commentary]

[Text] Plans have been made in the Federal Republic to provide the ground forces of the Bundeswehr with a new organizational structure by the end of 1981. At the same time this reorganization is to be used to reequip the army with the most modern weapons. The new structural reform is the fourth since the establishment of the Bundeswehr. It is called the army model number four and proceeds within the long-term, giant arms program of NATO which extends up to 1993. For more than 10 years now leading generals have been urging this structural reform in order to achieve additional armament and thereby to intensify resistance to detente and disarmament.

The new army model number four includes the entire FRG ground forces, that is to say, it also includes a reorganization of the territorial army which, unlike the task forces and units of the so-called field army which are subordinated to NATO, is de facto a second, or reserve, army under the national command of the Bundeswehr. What the military leadership intends to achieve with the army model number four is a menacing reinforcement of the very army units which are capable of carrying out surprise attacks.

The journal WEHRPOLITISCHE INFORMATION in Cologne writes: The reform increases the number of task forces and enhances the capability of the troops to proceed to combat immediately or after a short period of preparation. The enlargement of the Bundeswehr consists in the fact that the field army will receive 36 combat brigades instead of the former 33. All units are to be given NATO's mission classification, namely, A-1. This means that they must be ready for war within a few hours, without any particular material or personnel replacements.

The new structure of the units is intended to result in more combat power, more tactical and operational flexibility also with respect to the emergence of key operations. In the opinion of the Bundeswehr leadership, the new structure and organization of the entire ground forces will considerably improve their combat readiness and mobilization schedules as well as mission options and the speedy relocation to operational deployment areas.

Thus the tasks assigned by NATO within the framework of the forward strategy would be in a position to be fulfilled better--plans providing not only for the coordinated action of infantry, air force and naval forces, but also and at the same time for the active support by the territorial forces of the Bundeswehr. FRG press and foreign media reports bring three aspects to light: first, full combat readiness of all units and task forces of the Bundeswehr and of its territorial forces at any time; second, enhanced combat readiness, the leadership can rely on a greater number of tanks, armored technical equipment, and antitank weapons; third, increase in the number of units of the territorial army for the protection of the rear area and the undisturbed operation of the field units.

While formerly four armored divisions, four motorized infantry divisions and two infantry divisions existed, it will now be six armored divisions and four motorized infantry divisions. In addition, each corps will receive an air landing brigade, helicopter antitank gunship regiments in which each air landing battalion will have 104 helicopter gunships each. The changes in the battalions and companies are significant. The brigades no longer have nine companies but four each per battalion, meaning 12 companies. In the event of a crisis, a fourth battalion each has been envisaged which can be made up within a few days of the reservists subject to 1 year's callup.

On the whole the Bundeswehr will receive 1,800 new Leopard-2 tanks, 800 modernized Leopard-1 tanks, 650 modernized M-48 tanks, about 2,200 Marder armored transport vehicles.

All told, more than 6,000 armored vehicles and, in addition, Gepard antiaircraft tanks, thousands of transport vehicles and a huge number of arms of the most modern kind will be available by the end of the year for the field army and for the territorial army. What 36 brigades, a doubling of the armored battalions, reinforcement with theater missile weapons mean is this: The material basis for an aggression is being constantly enhanced, and the psychological war preparations are being continually stepped up.

COMMENTARY ON JOINT U.S.-OMANI ARMY MANEUVERS

DW181444 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1225 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Wielenad Weber commentary]

[Text] There is no longer any need to hold exercises only in the California deserts. Generous offers have been made and they are being exploited. Oman's ruling prince, Sultan Qabus, who has never made secret his sympathy for American imperialism, opened the borders of his country recently for several special units of the Pentagon. Washington has confirmed, in the meantime, that joint maneuvers of the U.S. Army and the Army of Oman will take place in the last half of February.

Observers in progressive Arab states maintain that the United States could not have been more fortunate. It has been encircling this south Arab area for months with its naval units, creating insecurity among the countries in the Indian Ocean with a concentration of military equipment and personnel, unparalleled since World War II. Some 1,800 men of the special Rapid Deployment Force, drilled particularly for desert warfare, are waiting for action somewhere between Diego Garcia Island, currently the main Pentagon base in this area, and another U.S. Army base on the Oman island of Masira.

The fact that in the coming 2 weeks the United States will hold military exercises with several hundred men in the still mostly medieval Oman is probably of immense value to the United States. They will be exactly where several Washington interests coincided. From that desert state one can directly observe the entrance to the Gulf between Saudi Arabia and Iran, the Strait of Hormuz, which is traversed daily by dozens of huge tankers coming from one of the world's most productive oil sources. Washington's official policy has given the greatest attention to it for some time.

But gestures of threats against progressive states of the region are intended to originate from the Oman maneuvers, since this country has a border after all with the Arab People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. African Ethiopia is also not too far away.

It has become more and more obvious that the United States is having a hard time finding regimes which are readily prepared to side with it. Even governments which do not aim for particularly progressive social changes in their countries are still worried by the martial style of Washington, a style which finds a most concrete expression in the area of the Indian Ocean.

The representatives of progressive states do not withhold their opinion on these military ambitions which do not at all serve peace and security. Ali Nasir Muhammad, the leading politician in Aden, recently condemned the joint Oman-U.S. troop maneuver in his neighbor state, calling it a danger for all people in this region. He said that the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen would resist the threats of imperialist forces.

It is true that Sultan Qabus, the ruler under the symbol of the crown, the crossed sabers and the scimitar, ruling prince of the second biggest country of the Arab Peninsula and of about half million people, may consider his generous offer to the United States as a way out. A way out of the poor domestic political situation, which exists as before with regard to his throne due to the [word indistinct] patriotic Omanis who want to eliminate the autocratic regime of the despot.

His foreign minister was welcomed in a friendly way by leading personalities in Washington. It was said that not merely the forthcoming military exercises were involved in this visit, he has been assured of sympathy and support. This should not surprise us.

COMMENT ON POSSIBLE INTERVENTION IN EL SALVADOR

DW181416 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] A dangerous situation is developing in Central America. It has been announced that Washington is considering options for a military intervention in El Salvador where the junta has been supported with arms and military advisers. Here is Horst Kaeubler with a report from the U.S. capital.

Dear listeners, several hours ago U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig summoned Senator Percy, chairman of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee. What was obviously the essence of the meeting was made public by Senator Percy before journalists here in Washington. What he said has set precarious accents regarding events in El Salvador. The United States will do everything in its power to prevent an overthrow of the junta stemming from intensified resistance by the people's liberation forces. Percy said that Washington would keep all options open, which means that possibly even U.S. troops will be put into action in El Salvador.

For a century the United States has controlled political events at its southern doorstep unhindered. Whenever there was unrest somewhere, Washington dispatched the Marines--the elite troops which today constitute the core of the rapid deployment force--to its backyard like Nicaragua or the Dominican Republic. But the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship also demonstrated to Washington that a new political era has set in south of the Rio Grande. To this day Washington has not gotten over the loss of the Somoza dictatorship.

From the very moment the dictatorship in another Central American country, El Salvador, started to shake, the Pentagon sent helicopters, war materiel, arms, ammunition and military advisers--something that reminds us of the beginnings of the Vietnam War--in order to take revenge for the defeat in Nicaragua. El Salvador, this small mountainous republic inhabited by nearly 5 million people is ablaze today. Many thousands of Salvadorans have fallen victim to the murderous campaign by the junta troops. But the people's liberation forces have been engaging in firefights against the junta troops, occupying towns and areas, demonstrating their growing power.

Naturally this is very easy because Moscow, Havana and Nicaragua are behind it all. This is the astounding explanation the U.S. citizens hear day in and day out. Therefore, Washington had to act now, as Senator Percy suggested, by giving military aid to the junta and possibly even by putting U.S. troops into action so as to prevent the people's forces from taking over at the United States' southern doorstep. Representatives Barbara Mikulski, Gerry Studds and Robert Edgar, who were in El Salvador recently, emphatically warned about such fatal assessments, which in their words constitute a disinformation of the U.S. public. They also reported what this junta is which Washington wants to save from downfall at any cost. It is not a moderate government but a terror regime. Does Vietnam really belong to such a distant past as to make Washington forget where such serious adventures lead to? This question will be asked by broad sections of the U.S. public following the military policy talks at the State Department.

USSR'S ABRASIMOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO WORKERS

DW162008 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1848 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] This afternoon at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, Ambassador Petr Abrasimov had a friendly meeting with some working people of our republic.

The decorations "Best Worker of the 10th 5-Year Plan" and "Winner in the 1980 Socialist Competition" has been awarded to outstanding working people and members of the intelligentsia by the Central Council of Soviet trade unions. The medals were handed over by Petr Abrasimov to competition initiators and innovators. Guest of the festive meeting was Chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee Harry Tisch, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee.

During the next few days other such award ceremonies will be held at USSR consulates general in Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig and Rostock.

SED'S AXEN RECEIVES BOLIVIAN CP'S SIMON REYES

LD172158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN)--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, received Simon Reyes, member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia and secretary of the Bolivian Trade Union Federation, in Berlin today. The two sides said that, in view of the sharper attacks by aggressive imperialist circles, it is necessary to close the ranks of the international communist movement and of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. During the conversation, the two sides praised the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Bolivian Communist Party and discussed measures of further cooperation. In accordance with the coordinated foreign policy of the community of socialist states, the GDR will unswervingly continue its constructive policy of securing peace by means of political and military detente, Hermann Axen said.

Hermann Axen described the liberation of Simon Reyes from the jails of the Bolivian military regime as a great success of the movement of international solidarity with the Bolivian people. He assured the Bolivian visitor of the GDR peoples' firm solidarity with the struggle of all Bolivian democrats and patriots.

Simon Reyes spokes of the courageous resistance of the Bolivian communists and all democratic and patriotic forces to the antipeople dictatorship of the military junta which, with the active support of foreign reactionaries, has suppressed all liberties and outlawed the constitutional political, government and trade union bodies. Side by side with all other democratic parties and organizations, the Bolivian Communist Party seeks the overthrow of the dictatorship and a democratic and independent development for the country. He expressed thanks for the many-sided solidarity and support rendered by the communists and people of the GDR to the struggle of the Bolivian people.

REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

AU190805 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14-15 Feb 81 p 6

[Report on the address by Bernhard Quandt, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED delegation, at the 19th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party, in Haifa on 12 February]

[Text] In his greeting address at the 19th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party, Bernhard Quandt, member of the SED Central Committee and SED delegation head, paid tribute to the close solidarity and affinity as well as the firm and friendly relations which have existed between our two parties for many years.

"The basis of our common interests is the complete agreement of our parties' positions on current fundamental issues," he stressed. Jointly and in close association with the friendly Soviet Union and its glorious party, the CPSU, as well as with other countries of the socialist community, we fight against imperialism's exacerbated course of confrontation and for strengthening the worldwide forces of peace, democracy and progress to preserve mankind from the danger of a nuclear war.

As in the past, the SED is determined to continue to actively contribute to improving the international climate, continuing the policy of detente, stopping the arms race, supporting disarmament as well as developing equal international cooperation among all countries."

The SED and the GDR Government have not changed their views that peace and security in the Middle East can only be attained if Israel withdraws from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine are implemented--including the right to establish their own independent state at the side of Israel--and the right to exist is guaranteed to all countries in this region, including Israel. "That is the guideline of our policy in the Middle East, and we are convinced that it is in accordance with the interests of all peoples in this region, and in particular with the interests of the peoples of Israel. We will continue to consistently adhere to these demands and will struggle side by side with you, dear comrades, to implement these demands."

Then Bernhard Quandt described how the working people of the GDR are preparing for the 10th SED Congress with new initiatives. In the biggest competition in the GDR so far a 2.5 day lead in plan fulfillment was achieved, and thus a firm starting base was created for fulfilling and overfulfilling the new plan. The head of the SED delegation stressed that the policy of the main task, in its unity of economic and social policy, was one of the great historic achievements of our party.

The speaker underscored that we are pleased and satisfied with the success of the Israeli Communist Party, which is the result of a fundamentally Marxist-Leninist policy, and, above all, of the party's peace plan and its consistent implementation. "We congratulate you on this success, since we know that you had to fight for it under conditions of exacerbated class controversy, in the hard struggle with reactionary and chauvinist circles." In concluding his address, Bernhard Quandt noted that it is with courage, firmness and responsibility that the comrades in Israel support the implementation of peace, democracy and social progress in this country too.

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARDS TO ARMY PERSONNEL

LD161820 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN)-- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today presented high state awards on the coming 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA]. On the proposal of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers meritorious members of the army and civilian employees of the NVA were honored with the Bar of Merit to the Patriotic Order in Gold, the Patriotic Order of Merit and the "Banner of Labor" order.

The ceremony in the State Council was attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber; Gerhard Grueneberg; Joachim Herrmann; Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Army Gen Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Paul Verner; and Egon Krenz; Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and head of the German People's Police; and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler.

After Erich Honecker presented the decorations to the meritorious army members and civilian employees of the NVA, words of thanks were spoken by Maj Gen Herbert Bohne. After the ceremony the GDR national anthem was played. Erich Honecker then spoke and his address was met with stormy applause.

Maj Gen Herbert Bohne, addressing Erich Honecker and the members of the party and state leadership, said:

We have just received high state awards from your hands. We see our awards as tribute to the endeavors of all members of the NVA, which in its 25-year history has served unshakably and faithfully and will continue to serve faithfully the working class of the GDR and its Marxist-Leninist party and all our people. Permit me to thank on behalf of all those decorated, our party and state leadership for this high honor. We thank the party of the working class for its principled military policy which serves the interests of all GDR working people. We thank, at this time of honor, the German working class which in dedicated class battles faced the imperialist class enemy and by so doing created the bases on which our proud socialist state grew.

We make the following statement to the inveterate defenders of confrontation and counter-arming: We do not permit ourselves to be impressed by gunboat politics and provocative flights along our state borders. On the contrary, it mobilizes us to continually increase watchfulness, fighting strength and combat readiness. In honor of the 10th congress of our party we struggle in socialist competition for further strengthening the socialist awareness of our army members and for high combat readiness and military mastery.

The commanders and political workers of our NVA will with the entire strength of the party organizations, shape the political steadfastness, moral readiness and military capability of all fighting collectives in such a way that at any time and without hesitation they will enter into combat, hold their ground against the opponent at the risk of their own lives, and inflict on him destructive blows.

The speaker concluded: The results of the SED's military policy fill us with justified optimism, with confidence and the certainty of victory for further shaping the developed socialist society and safeguarding peace. We assure you that our party, the working class and the people of the GDR can, as always during the 25 years of the existence of the NVA, rely on its soldiers. By the side of the Soviet brothers in arms and the other fraternal armies we shall help in shaping an important piece of the party congress initiative.

Comrade General Secretary, we give you our soldiers' word: Battle position 10th party congress for high combat readiness--all for the well-being of the people!

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, proposed the following toast:

The promotion of generals, the awarding of high orders and medals of honor of our state takes place today on the 25th anniversary of the NVA, which the army members and civilian employees will celebrate with joy and pride on 1 March 1981 together with the working people of the GDR.

This award ceremony will be followed by others in the coming days. In festive events in barracks, military parades and meetings in enterprises and institutions, meritorious young and older fighters of all ranks, active and reserve soldiers, defenders of socialism in uniform and in civilian clothes, will receive thanks and recognition from their superiors, from local organs, from the brigades of the home and fraternal enterprises.

With the achievements of these thousands of comrades our party of the working class and our people pay tribute to the difficult work and great successes of hundreds of thousands of men and women who honorably fulfill a vital duty of our socialist state, whether they serve for 18 months or whether they dedicate their whole life to this task they act with the knowledge that a revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself.

You, dear comrades, stand in the front rank of those who deserve our special thanks. It is a great honor and pleasure for me to convey to you the heartfelt thanks and congratulations of the party and state leadership. Almost without exception you are among the fighters of the first rank.

You have a decisive share in the fact that the German working class learned in good time on GDR soil, under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party and in alliance with the Soviet Union, how to defend its power reliably and militarily.

Also for this same reason our republic was able to develop into a politically stable, economically efficient state with a blossoming culture which is recognized and esteemed worldwide. The 10th SED Congress will, in a few weeks time, plan the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Decisions will be made which will reach far into the future, aimed at benefiting the people, and demanding all our strength. With their realization we will make our contribution to the struggle for peace and socialism.

Comrades, I can well remember the early, difficult days when so many young workers or FDJ functionaries entered armed service and the leadership of military collectives with little more prior training than a few months in the garrisoned people's police. But they came with the firm will to learn socialist military practice, to protect the people's power from the old and new Fascists which gathered once again in the FRG and which were armed by the Western powers.

As the soldiers of those days learned, the NCO's or the lieutenants, the young socialists--one need not look it up in books. [sentence as received] This has been shown by the history of our NVA. This is demonstrated by the commanders, political workers and specialists who lead troop units and sections, by other branches of the armed forces, by NCO's by school and officer academies, by the Friedrich Engels Military Academy and military-scientific institutes, by the Ministry of National Defense. Twenty-five years ago, 2.5 percent of all NVA officers had a university education, now 96 percent have higher and vocational education. Such a comparison can be made in all spheres of the development of our armed forces.

It was and is the sons of the working class and of our working people, forever allied with the glorious army of the Red October, who with the communists in the front ranks did everything possible, including military might, so that the enemies of socialism might never succeed in implementing their aggressive aims of expansion. At all times they did everything to prove themselves as worthy combatants, alongside the Soviet class brothers and brothers-in-arms, to all allies and friends of our socialist homeland.

The members of the NVA have fulfilled the expectations of the party, of our people and of our allies with high reliability from training year to training year. They arm themselves ideologically and steel themselves militarily, keep up with every step of modern military science which frequently demands great efforts. Day and night they make certain that the peaceful work of our citizens and its state border is safeguarded, and that what belongs to the people and what its hands create is well protected.

Our army of the workers and peasants' state is a true army of the people. It is the first and only German Army deserving this name. Dear comrades, we are rightly proud of our NVA.

On the occasion of such a jubilee as yours on 1 March, one feels especially deeply how good and right it is that true to the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, true to the traditions of the revolutionary workers movements, we never allow the foundations of the power of workers and peasants to be rocked; we always strengthen and protect it. Our people have taken their historical place by the side of the Soviet Union, and our army is united with the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union in close brotherhood-in-arms. We shall always adhere to this.

We shall continue to steadfastly defend peace and socialism in the GDR, stand by the side of the allies and friendly states, and give solidarity help to the liberation movements.

We shall always fulfill our responsibility in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. These fundamental values today determine the thinking and actions of the people in our country. They mark the thinking and actions of the members of the NVA, which is part of the flesh and blood of the people.

The standard of combat strength and combat readiness of the NVA, as the nucleus of socialist defense of the GDR, as the reliable ally of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces, of all armies united in the Warsaw Pact, allows us to tackle the tasks of the eighties with great confidence.

During the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuvers last year, our NVA proved again to friend and foe alike that it is ready and in a position to fulfill its tasks by the side of the Soviet comrades and the other fraternal armies, determinedly and successfully, under all conditions.

Dear comrades, I wish all members and civilian employees of the NVA, and you who today were specially honored, new successes in your responsible work for the protection of our socialist fatherland.

I propose a toast to:

The Army of the socialist German state,

The great example, the loyal brothers-in-arms and teachers of our NVA, the glorious Soviet Army,

Our soldiers, their parents and brothers and sisters, their wives and children,

The well-being of you all, dear comrades, dear friends.

Honecker, Hoffmann Awards

LD161904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the National Defense Council, today presented awards to or promoted meritorious generals and admirals, on the occasion of the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the NVA.

He paid tribute to the outstanding achievements in safeguarding the constant high level of combat-preparedness of the NVA and the GDR Border Troops, as well as to their great personal devotion in ensuring the reliable protection of the GDR.

In recognition of and in tribute to extraordinary services to the development and strengthening of the GDR's national defense, Erich Honecker presented gifts as a token of appreciation to Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, and to Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the NVA.

The GDR's highest military decoration, the Scharnhorst Order was presented to Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, Lt Gen Joachim Goldback, Lt Gen Helmut Boruftka, Lt Gen Fritz Peter, Lt Gen Guenther Teller, and Maj Gen (retired) Ewald Munschke.

Major General Karl-Heinz Drews, Manfred Gehmert, Alfred Leibner, Gerhard Lorenz, Fritz Ludwig, Harald Ludwig, Martin Pahnke, Joachim Richter, Heinz Trautsch, Klaus Winter and Horst Zander were promoted to lieutenant general, and Rear Adm Guenter Kutzschebauch was promoted to vice admiral.

In recognition of Erich Honecker's great personal services to the development of the NVA, and his efforts to make it an effective instrument of the workers and peasants' power and a modern coalition army of the Warsaw Pact, which reliably fulfills its military class assignment at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces, Army Gen Heniz Hoffmann, on behalf of the collegium of the Ministry of National Defense conferred on Erich Honecker the title of honor "Meritorious Member of the NVA."

The ceremony of presentation of awards and promotions, held at the GDR State Council, was attended by Secretary of the GDR National Defense Council Col Gen Fritz Streletz, head of the Department for Security Questions of the SED Central Committee Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, and Secretary of the GDR State Council Heinz Eichler.

More Awards

AU182103 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "High State Decorations Awarded: Awards on the 25th Anniversary of the GDR National People's Army"]

[Text] The honorary badge to the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold:

In appreciation of outstanding merit in building and developing the socialist societal system in the GDR and in strengthening friendship among peoples, has been awarded to: Col Gen Herbert Scheibe, member of the SED Central Committee, SED Central Committee department head; Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army; Col Gen Werner Fleissner, deputy minister of national defense and chief for technical equipment and weapons; Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy; Maj Gen (retired) Berhard Bechler; labor veteran Lea Grosse; Maj Gen (ret) Fritz Koehn.

The Patriotic Order of Merit: In appreciation of extraordinary merit in building and developing the socialist societal system and in strengthening the GDR, has been awarded to: Col (ret) Erwin Bartz; Maj Gen (ret) Richard Fischer; Col (ret) Hermann Lewerenz; Col (ret) Herbert Richter; Col (ret) Werner Rosenberg.

KESSLER, HOFFMANN ATTEND DRESDEN CONFERENCE

LD182326 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The National People's Army [NVA] has reliably fulfilled its military class assignment set by the Ninth SED Congress. This was stated at the delegate's conference of the SED party organiations in NVA and the GDR Border Troops which opened in Dresden today.

Presenting the report of the Secretariat of the Political Main Administration Col Gen Heinz Kessler stressed that the NVA is proving itself as an instrument of power of the working class and its allies and contributes to the all-round strengthening of the socialist state.

Whether in combat training, in guarding the state border or during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, the soldiers of socialism have at all times lived up to their patriotic and internationalist duty. Party, people and army, the speaker stressed, belong indissolubly together. In the face of their unity all enemies will come to grief. The imperialist confrontation course demanded of all communists in uniform a firm fighting position. The task was to steel members of the army and border troops in the communist spirit everywhere to (?defend) the socialist fatherland vigilantly and resolutely.

The delegates' conference is attended by a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo and minister of national defense.

HOFFMANN OPENS MILITARY ART EXHIBITION IN DRESDEN

LD172330 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] A representative art exhibition to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the GDR National People's Army was opened today in Dresden. It shows about 550 paintings, sketches and sculptures, as well as works of applied art. Minister of Defense Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, Minister of Culture Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, and Vice President of the Union of Visual Artists Clauss Dietel, took part in the opening.

Army General Hoffmann praised the exhibition as a cultural high point in the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. The artists and those engaged in the cultural field made a valuable contribution to the socialist defense of the country through their memorable artistic representation of the socialist soldier in the everyday life of military brotherhood and the unity of the people and the army.

Minister of Culture Hoffmann emphasized that the exhibition shows how deeply such inalienable principles of socialist-realism in art as partisanship, unity with the people, and socialist ideas, are rooted in our society. It has been proved once again that the National People's Army, as an institution which commissions artists and is their partner, has an indispensable part to play in the development of socialist culture and art.

SED'S HERRMANN AWARDS PARTY INSTITUTE DIRECTOR

LD161204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, chairman of the State Council, on the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, has awarded the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold to Prof Dr Guenter Heyden, director of the SED Central Committee Institute for Marxism-Leninism.

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the high award to Prof Dr Guenter Heyden on Monday, on his 60th birthday.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS TRADE WORKERS

AU171905 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 14-15 Feb on pages 1 and 2 carries the 600-word text of a message from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the more than 800,000 workers of the GDR's domestic and foreign trade system, thanking them for their industrious work and significant initiatives in the socialist competition in honor of the 10th party congress.

The message stresses the importance of high growth rates in exports for further economic growth and the dynamics and stability of the GDR's development, and continues: "This is why the efforts of the foreign trade workers must be focused on carrying out exports at the most profitable terms and with high foreign currency yields, in keeping with the new possibilities of the combines and industrial enterprises; on mobilizing all reserves, and on keeping imports as low as possible. The planned and exact fulfillment of foreign trade tasks vis-a-vis the USSR, and ensuring a balanced trade with the other CEMA countries in order to further deepen the socialist economic integration, are particularly important. Under the complex sales and competitive conditions on capitalist markets, the struggle for full implementation of the planned tasks in exports to the nonsocialist economic area must be waged with maximum effectiveness and consistency."

The message ends by expressing the hope that the GDR's trade workers will also in future fulfill their tasks with high quality, and wishes them much success in their work, best health and personal well-being.

BRIEFS

EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--The Ministries for Higher and Vocational Education of the GDR and the USSR today signed a plan of measures for 1981-85. It provides inter alia for greater utilization of existing relations between universities and colleges to attain a higher standard of communist education and professional training of students. Joint elaboration of selected research themes of significance for the economy and science is to be intensified. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 18 Feb 81 LD]

AWARD FOR MUELLER--Margarethe Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has been awarded the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold on her 50th birthday today. Erich Honecker paid tribute to her work in the party leadership collective as well as her personal contribution to the development of a strong high-performance socialist agriculture in the GDR. Further birthday greetings were issued by the People's Chamber, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Feb 81 LD]

MEDICAL EXPERTS TRAINING--Nearly 1,000 foreign experts who have received medical professional school training in the GDR today are supporting the organization and development of a national health service in some 50 countries. Students were trained as nurses, midwives, physicians' assistants, and medical-technical assistants for laboratory and x-ray work. In addition some 3,000 patients, including liberation strugglers from Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique and Nicaragua, were treated at GDR medical institutions. This was stated by Dr Eberhard Kaschel of the GDR Health Ministry in a release to the press. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

PZPR, SEJM MEASURES AVERTING POLISH CRISIS LAUDED

AU181555 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Ferenc Varnai article: "With Approval and Confidence"]

[Text] In recent days, the Central Committee of our Polish sister party and the Polish Sejm have made important decisions to overcome the crisis, which has been continuing for several months, that is increasingly endangering socialist order and the country's fundamental national interests.

The PZPR Central Committee has spoken openly about an activation and intensification of the aggressiveness of antisocialist forces, and the fact that, while the party and government have resolutely embarked on a path of correcting mistakes, forces bearing various resounding names that are opposed to the socialist social order are bent precisely on preventing their efforts to that end. Having infiltrated the trade union Solidarity, they are attempting--contrary to its approved charter--to use it as a means for demagogic political demands, as a specific Trojan horse. They are provoking strike after strike to complicate efforts to satisfy the needs of the population, to cripple efforts to normalize life and to create chaos and anarchy in order to intensify to extremes the desperation of the masses. "The strategic goal of these acts is none other," noted a PZPR Central Committee report, "than to prepare prerequisites for disrupting socialist conditions, bring the people's state to disarray and initiate dual power and, subsequently--with a counterrevolutionary intention--to create political pluralism."

Hungarian public opinion has heard with agreement and approval that the PZPR Central Committee is resolutely standing up to the hostile forces and those who are seeking an unprincipled compromise with them and is mobilizing Polish communists, all adherents to socialism and all true patriots to defend the positions of the people's power, repulse counterrevolutionary forces, ensure the socialist character of the trade unions, eliminate strikes and consolidate socialist conditions. It approves the policy that imposes on party members the integrally homogeneous demand to actively serve to correct previous mistakes, work in a disciplined way for the good of the fatherland and the people and act resolutely against deeds and views hostile to socialism.

This position is reflected by the first manifestations of the new government appointed at the PZPR Central Committee's proposal. The government has assumed the obligation that it will struggle against previous distortions, that its activity will serve renewal, develop and ensure socialist democracy and that, in conformity with its constitutional duty, it will safeguard the achievements of socialist society and thwart counterrevolutionary forces. To normalize life and restore order and tranquillity, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the government, appealed to everyone to end all kinds of strikes. As his first step, he requested 90 peaceful days to be able to settle the most elementary affairs of the people's economy and to enable those concerned to examine and synchronize, by joint effort, the social agreements that have been concluded and to determine the sequence and pace schedule, adapted to realistic possibilities, for fulfilling the obligations that have been assumed. The premier emphatically stressed in his program speech: The foreign policy of People's Poland will not change. "Belonging to the socialist community guarantees the vital interests of the Polish people: Therefore, the government intends not only to safeguard but to even develop all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. Poland is and remains a reliable member of the Warsaw Pact political and defense alliance system."

The Polish people and peace-loving world public opinion alike are interested in achieving order, tranquillity and a socialist consolidation as soon as possible. That is why they look with fraternal sympathy and confidence to the Polish communists and all Polish patriots faithful to socialism who have undertaken the historic task involving extraordinary responsibility: the struggle to defend socialist achievements and preserve peace.

LABOR MINISTER SPEAKS ON 5-DAY WORKWEEK PLANS

LD141351 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (MTI)--The third labour economics conference opened in Budapest Friday. The agenda of the two-day gathering includes principal workforce- and wages-related assignments in the present plan period.

In his opening speech Hungarian Minister of Labour Ferenc Trethon said that full and efficient employment is one major requisite for the realization of Hungary's economic targets. Increased productivity and a rational use of the labour force reserves are essential elements of boosting economic efficiency.

The minister was speaking in detail about the tasks connected with the introduction of the five-day working week. Only that enterprise can make the shift to the five-day week unaided, through increasing productivity, that is without any decline in the enterprise performance and without any fall in the employees incomes which is able to compensate for the reduction of the mandatory working hours by cutting downtime and better utilizing its capacities. The shorter working week does not necessarily mean fewer hours spent with work, instead, [it means] a restructured use of the working hours. Transition to the five-day week cannot increase productivity, unless it is well founded by better utilizing the internal reserves and upgrading organization. The enterprises will be free to decide their working regime, by taking into account the workers' righteous demands and the transport conditions.

Minister Trethon was also speaking of the regulation of wages and salaries. He stressed that adequate material incentives are one means of employing the work force efficiently. He stressed in this connection that it is the enterprises themselves that should find solution to the ever demanding tasks and not the regulators. In the years to come the real wages are to grow at a slower pace or even stagnate. Differentiation of the wages according to work done will affect individuals and groups of workers to a higher degree than until now. It is not justifiable, however, to attempt to avert the resultant tensions by desisting from the deployment of incentives.

More on Conditions

AU181553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Report attributed to a "member of our staff," on 13 February opening session of conference on workforce management in Budapest: "The Third Labor Economics Conference; Tasks Pertaining to Full and Effective Employment; Lecture on Workforce Management by Ferenc Trethon"]

[Excerpts] A 2-day labor economics conference devoted to current tasks pertaining to employment and policy on wages began on Friday. Approximately 600 sector, council and labor affairs experts participated in the conference, which was organized by the Ministry of Labor, the labor science committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the scientific association for organization and leadership and the federation of technical and natural science societies.

At yesterday's full session, Minister of Labor Ferenc Trethon gave a lecture about problems and tasks related to employment and wage policy.

Provided that prerequisites are created for doing so, Ferenc Trethon said that the transition to a 5-day workweek can begin even by 1 July 1981 at enterprises engaged in productive activity in three shifts and continuously. The transition will begin on 1 January 1982 and conclude the same year at other organizations.

Enterprises, cooperatives and institutions must, in general, accomplish the transition from their own resources. That means that performance must not diminish, contractual discipline must not deteriorate, the earnings of the working people must not decrease and the transition must not have a detrimental effect on satisfying the requirements of the population. Prerequisites must be created through increasing productivity--primarily through reducing idle periods.

In many areas, reduction of weekly working hours will necessitate a modification of work and shift organization, daily working hours and the system of designating days of rest. Preparations must be made for this everywhere in good time.

ADDITIONAL COVERAGE OF PUJA ON SOVIET POLICY

LD180030 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 17 Feb (MTI)--"The entire world awaits with great interest the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, convened for February 23, 1981. The fraternal cities, the socialist countries, other forces of progress, the friends and admirers of the Soviet Union, the realistically thinking circles of the Western capitalist countries, even the political opponents of the Soviet Union look forward to the congress", emphasizes Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja in an article carried in the February issue of TARSADALMI SZEMLE (SOCIAL REVIEW), the ideological and political periodical of the HSWP.

"In our days the Soviet [word indistinct] influences in every respect the struggle carried on against imperialism and contributes in a great degree to the victory of the fight for social progress, national independence, against colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the just fight of the people struggling for peace and security". writes the author and adds, among other things: "The political influence of the Soviet Union, its economic, technical-scientific and military strength, the inexhaustible creative energy of the Soviet people has always [words indistinct] the major obstacle of the world power plans of imperialism. (...) The international strategy and tactics of the CPSU is a reliable compass in the international situation becoming ever more complicated.

"It follows from this", continues the article, "that examination of the international political guideline of the Soviet Union and the CPSU, utilizing their conclusions is indispensable for the communist parties, the socialist countries, the progressive forces (...) "The fact that the Soviet Union doesn't allow itself to be diverted from the guideline determined at the 24th and 25th congresses is of great significance. On the one hand it continues to actively fight for strengthening peace and security, expanding international cooperation [while] on the other hand it definitely opposes the endeavors of the extreme imperialist circles which are aimed at narrowing the positions of socialism, progress, when all (?is) said at disturbing the process of peace and security."

In the following the author notes, one after the other, what the Soviet Union has done in the past years in the interest of strengthening peace and security, and states that the peace programme accepted at the 24th congress, and further developed at the 25th congress, forms an organic unity.

In the following the article sets forth in detail the wide programme of disarmament measures worked out at the 25th congress, and recalls that the congress devoted great attention to deepening political detente: "It emphasized that the Soviet Union does everything for further reducing international tension, that detente take the form of mutually advantageous cooperation between the states. It actively continues that guideline, the aim of which is to fully realize the contents of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, to develop peaceful coexistence in Europe.

"A characteristic feature of the past five years was not only that many things were realised from what is set down in the international chapter of the 25th congress. but also that as a consequence of the activity of the imperialist powers from 1977 the fight for deepening peace, security and detente, consequently realising the resolutions of the congress, has become significantly more complicated", points out the article.

"The (?supreme) circles of imperialism--hand in hand with the Beijing hegemonists--reacted to the strengthening of the positions of socialism, the successes of social progress and the national liberation movements with increased [words indistinct] work against the cooperation of peoples, a comprehensive attack against peace and international security, detente. These endeavours--which are realised the most comprehensively in the extremist policy of the [word indistinct] government--are aimed mainly at disrupting the objective basis of political detente, the power balance between the socialist and capitalist countries, at acquiring military superiority and reviving imperialist policy of force, [word indistinct] back some new variation of cold war. (...) This is not the first time that the Soviet Union stands such a cold war attack. In the knowledge of its international prestige, influence, strength and truth it adheres to the resolutions of the 25th congress serving peace and security. At the same time it energetically rejects every (?experiment) which is aimed at interfering into the internal affairs of the Soviet Union or the affairs of the socialist community.

[Passage indistinct] The Soviet Union has professed ever since its establishment that its final goal is general and full disarmament, and until this aim can be realized, and for this to be attained as soon as possible, it does everything in its power at the international forums, both the bilateral and multilateral (?limitations), for restricting the armaments race and bringing about partial agreements promoting actual disarmament. (...) The Soviet foreign policy considered as one of its most important tasks in the period following the 25th congress that the second SALT agreement be completed. (...) The Soviet leaders, leading bodies emphasized on a number of occasions that the Soviet Union, in spite of the incalculability of the official American policy, is still ready for its part to participate in the process of restricting and reducing strategic weapons, naturally through strictly holding in respect the principle of equality and equal security.

"Much as the circumstances are different from those of five years ago, we are certain now, on the eve of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, [words indistinct] main international political guideline of the CPSU, the Soviet Union, well proven by practice, will not change. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union is not alone in its sacrificing fight realized for the advantage of peace and progress. In the interest of the common aims it closely cooperates with its allies, the countries of the socialist community. (...) The peace policy of Lenin finds understanding in every soberly thinking, honest man throughout the world. The Hungarian communists, the Hungarian working people wholeheartedly support the peaceful endeavours of the Soviet Union and are proud of the friendship and alliance of the Soviet Union", emphasizes in conclusion the Hungarian foreign minister in his article in the February issue of TARSADALMI SZEMLE.

MARJAI, COOPERATION DELEGATION DEPART FOR WARSAW

LD181901 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI)--On Wednesday a delegation left for Warsaw to attend the 18th session of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. The delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the cooperation committee.

GASPAR HOLDS TALKS WITH SFRY TU OFFICIALS

LD182300 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI)--The delegations of the Hungarian and the Yugoslav trade unions led by General Secretary Sandor Gaspar and President Miran Potrc met on Wednesday in south Hungarian Szegedk. At the friendly and comradely meeting the delegations exchanged information about the trade union work in their countries, discussed some actual questions of the international trade union movement and reviewed the links of the two countries' trade union movement.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES, MET BY VERESS

LD181826 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI)--Headed by Tahir at-Tawfiq, member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and minister of industry and minerals, a mission of economists arrived in Budapest on Wednesday. At the Budapest Airport the delegation was met by Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress. During the day the discussions began between the two negotiating groups led by Peter Veress and Tahir at-Tawfiq.

Meetings With Marjai, Mehes

LD181906 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wednesday afternoon received in his office the head of the visiting Iraqi economic delegation Tahir at-Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals. The Iraqi minister also called on Industry Minister Lajos Mehes. During the discussions the sides reviewed the state of Hungarian-Iraqi economic contacts and the possibilities of expanding them. The talks were attended also by Foreign Minister Peter Veress.

JANOS BORBANDI DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO INDOCHINA

LD141030 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Janos Borbandi has left for Indochina. The government deputy chairman will first visit Vietnam, where he will take part in a session of the two countries' economic and technical-scientific committee. After this he will have talks in Kampuchea and Laos.

Greetings Message to SRV

OW161505 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 16--Janos Borbandi, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and president of the Hungarian section of the Hungary-Vietnam Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has sent a message of greetings to his Vietnamese counter-part, Do Muoi, on the 25th anniversary of the beginning of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Janos Borbandi expressed his satisfaction at the constant development of the cooperation over a quarter of a century, which, he said, had made great contributions to strengthening relations between the two countries.

He expressed confidence that fraternal relations between Hungary and Vietnam would continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples and in the interests of socialism and peace.

On this occasion, Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac sent a congratulatory message to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Veress.

MSZMP DELEGATION ATTENDS ISRAELI CP CONGRESS

Meeting With Party Leader

LD181630 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 17 Feb (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports: Meir Vilner, general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, Tuesday received in Tel Aviv the delegation of the HSWP attending the congress of the Israeli Communist Party under the leadership of Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department of Science, Public Education and Culture.

At a cordial and friendly meeting the sides exchanged views about questions of mutual interest and discussed the two parties' relations.

Kornidesz Addresses Congress

AU181654 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "We are in Solidarity With the Middle East Peoples Struggling for Peace"]

[Text] The 19th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party continued its work on Thursday, the second day of deliberations, in Haifa, by debating the Central Committee's report. Following speeches by delegates, representatives of seven foreign sister parties, including the CPSU, conveyed greetings and expressed solidarity with the top-level deliberations of the Israeli communists, who are struggling with extremely difficult conditions for a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

On Friday, Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, conveyed greetings from the Hungarian people. He stressed in his speech:

"The Hungarian communists and Hungarian people, who are building socialism, are familiar with and follow with sincere interest the struggle waged by the Israeli communists for better living conditions for the Israeli working people and masses, for higher wages, against immense price increases and great inflation, against tremendous military expenditures and the power of large capital and monopolies, and for social progress and democracy, as well as to defend the rights of the Arab population living in Israel," Mihaly Kornidesz said in his preamble.

"We highly value the consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist policy pursued by the Israeli Communist Party in order to safeguard the purity of the socialist ideal and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement. The work of your congress proves that your party, which gathers in its ranks Israel's most progressive Jewish and Arab workers, peasants and intellectuals, fulfilling its historical class mission, expresses and courageously represents the true historical prospects of the development of our age--and, thus, also that of Israel. Its policy manifests simultaneously the specific interests of the Israeli working masses and the general interests of the international communist and workers movement and is, therefore, patriotic and internationalist at the same time.

"The fiasco of the Camp David separate path policy is obvious. A comprehensive Middle East settlement can only be accomplished with the direct participation of all the parties concerned--including, through the PLO, the Palestinian Arab people--and observing the interests of all the Middle East countries and peoples, including Israel. Such a settlement calls for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, restoring the Palestinian Arab people's right of self-determination and right to establish an independent state, and guaranteeing the sovereignty and security of all the countries of the area."

He spoke of our country's position and tasks and then turned to international problems.

"Together with you," he said, "we observe with concern cold war endeavors that threaten world peace, security and the achievements of the detente process, endeavors aimed at changing the international balance of power that has developed, and primarily at upsetting the military balance of power. To justify them, under a transparent pretext, extremist imperialist circles are waging a propaganda campaign reminiscent of the cold war era against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

"We believe that, today perhaps more than ever, increased vigilance and concerted action are required not only in the international communist and workers movement, but even beyond this, by all adherents to progress and peace. Defending and consolidating the achievements of detente, extending detente to the military area, and international peace and security can only be attained through collaboration and joint effort.

"The MSZMP and the Israeli Communist Party are linked by close ties of mutual fraternal solidarity, the fundamental identical interests of the international communist movement and cooperation serving the attainment of common objectives. You can rely on our party's continued solidarity and support in your struggle," he concluded.

LEADERS RECEIVE FAREWELL VISIT FROM PDRY ENVOY

LD190535 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Feb (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, speaker of Parliament, received a farewell call from Ahmad Abduh Rajih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Yemeni People's Democratic Republic, who has left Hungary on expiry of his term.

MSZMP'S SARLOS PREVIEWS FORTHCOMING PPF CONGRESS

LD171202 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 Feb (MTI)--The 7th Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (HPPF) will be held on March [word indistinct] and 15, announced Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the HPFF, at a press release on Monday.

Speaking about the chief topics to be discussed, he stressed in enforcement of the national unity the enhancing of Hungarian consciousness plays an extremely important role as understanding of the historic past and of the present will promote joint action for the future. The good general feeling of the national minorities living in Hungary is part of this unity, and this good public feeling is the precondition that the minorities can act as a bridge between the Hungarian and the neighbouring peoples in strengthening internationalist relations. In view of this we follow with attention also the fate of Hungarians living outside of Hungary and consider their creations part of the Hungarian culture.

Another important point on the agenda of the congress will be the discussion of the tasks of the People's Front organizations in connection with further development of socialist democracy. We mean to take action against the formal elements in the practice of democracy.

We must study in depth our economic situation and in connection with our tasks, also the human interest-relations.

"The chief endeavours of the HPPF international activity will also be discussed at the congress," explained Istvan Sarlos.

POLITBURO APPROVES KANIA TALKS IN CSSR, GDR

LD181930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a session held today, acquainted itself with information on the proceedings and results of the talks held by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, in Czechoslovakia with General Secretary of the CPCZ Communist Party and President Gustav Husak, and in the GDR with SED General Secretary and Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker.

It was stated that these talks are important regarding the development of friendly relations with our neighbors and for the cooperation of the PZPR with the CPCZ and the SED, as well for the cooperation of our states in all fields.

Especially important are, as it was emphasized during the Politburo session, the numerous proofs of understanding of our difficulties and readiness to offer economic help by Czechoslovakia and by the GDR.

The importance of the two visits was stressed, especially at the time when the PZPR is preparing for the extraordinary ninth congress, and the CPCZ and the SED for their own congresses.

As the result of the talks, it was confirmed that the fraternal parties are firmly expressing the desire to develop all-round cooperation in the spirit of socialist internationalism, to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the CPSU and with the Soviet Union with a view to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and the CEMA.

The talks with Gustav Husak and with Erich Honecker confirmed the will for close cooperation in the implementation of the policy of detente, peace and disarmament. The need to oppose attempts to stir up tensions, the sharpening of international relations, increasing armaments and the interference by imperialism in the internal affairs of the socialist states, which has been apparent recently as regards Poland, was expressed.

It was jointly agreed that there exists the need to firmly oppose all attempts to weaken the alliances of the member countries of the socialist community.

The CPCZ and the SED are vitally interested in the stabilization of the situation in Poland, in the consolidation of the socialist path of our development, and in strengthening the leading role of the PZPR in the life of the country.

The Politburo fully approved the results of the talks and advised the application in practice of the stated aims, the direction of actions and the agreed decisions.

The Politburo examined the plan of the most important undertakings resulting from the decisions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Expressing the full acceptance of the program presented in the Sejm statement by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Politburo instructed the whole party, all its echelons and organizations, to actively support the work of the government in putting the national economy in order and in the normalization of the socioeconomic situation in the country.

The Politburo emphasized that all the actions undertaken by the party should serve the strengthening of the line of the sixth, the seventh and the eighth plenary sessions, that is, the line of social agreements and the development of socialist democracy, and the restoration of confidence in the authority which must favor the welfare of all citizens of Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Trip

LD190934 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 19 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--In a commentary devoted to the friendly meetings which the First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania had with the leaders of the friendly countries--Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Erich Honecker of the GDR, TRYBUNA LUDU says: "These two friendly meetings were held shortly after the 8th Plenum of the PUWP Central Committee and proclamation of a programme by the Polish Government which, by realistically assessing the situation, defines the most pressing tasks facing the society. The implementation of these tasks is being facilitated by valuable assistance provided by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries."

"Of great importance is the fact that during the talks which Stanislaw Kania held with the leaders of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, the sides exchanged information on the situation in each country concerning the main tasks facing the Polish United Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the German Socialist Unity Party. Such information coming from the most authoritative sources is invaluable for a closer cooperation, for a better mutual understanding and also for the adoption of joint initiatives both in bilateral relations and the international arena.

The PUWP organ emphasizes the fact that during the meetings the sides confirmed the significance of the principles of socialist internationalism, brotherly friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which underlie the policy of People's Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU voices the conviction that the meetings held by the Polish leader have made an important contribution to the development of mutual cooperation which always has and no doubt will continue to serve the interests of each one of the friendly socialist countries and indeed the interests of peace and socialism.

STUDENTS STRIKE DESPITE ASSOCIATION'S REGISTRATION

LD181314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Despite the registration by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology of the Independent Association of Students, and the initialing of the majority of points in the agreement between the interministerial commission and the student Interuniversity Consultative Commission in Lodz, the situation at higher education establishments in Warsaw, Lodz, Wroclaw, Torun, Krakow and Szczecin has not calmed down. Students of Warsaw University and the Medical Academy in Warsaw are on strike.

In Wroclaw an interuniversity strike committee has been operating since yesterday, coordinating the strike action of eight higher education establishments.

As emerges from a report by a PAP correspondent, the students at higher education establishments in Lodz are still on strike, waiting for the signing of the agreement.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has stated that the agreement is scheduled to be signed in Lodz at approximately 1600 today.

Szczecin Agricultural Students

LD181430 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The sit-in strike of the students of the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin has now entered the third day. The students are expressing solidarity with the striking students in Lodz. The solidarity with Lodz issue has also been supplemented by a demand for registration of Rural Solidarity. About 1,100 students of the academy are taking part in the sit-in.

Agreement Signed

LD181836 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] At 1730 today, in the Lodz University philology building, an agreement was signed between the interministerial commission and the student Interuniversity Consultative Commission. In accordance with the content of the agreement, the students are guaranteed a minimum one-third participation in collegiate bodies.

A full outline of the activity of the university authorities will be introduced in the new law on higher education. There will be a continuation of the policy of extending study courses to 5 years, as well as work on the rules for student military training. By the end of May this year, the resolution compelling students to continue practical training will be revoked. The ministry proposes another form of paid, voluntary physical work for students.

The agreement comes into force beginning today. [Word indistinct] the Interuniversity Consultative Commission has appealed to students throughout Poland to stop their protest action.

Rakowski Meets Students

LD181958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski met today with the leadership of the Socialist Union of Polish Students and also with representatives of the Independent Association of Students. The meetings were attended by Prof Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology. Problems preoccupying academic youth were discussed. Mieczyslaw Rakowski stressed the necessity to resume normal work at higher education schools since all conditions needed to normalize educational processes had been created.

Agreement Published

LD190734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Today's SZTANDAR MLODYCH publishes the full text of the agreement signed yesterday in Lodz between the interministerial commission, led by Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Janusz Gorski, and the Interuniversity Consultative Commission, representing the striking students. The Interuniversity Consultative Commission appealed to striking students throughout the country to stop solidarity action. Shortly after the agreement had been signed in Lodz, the sit-in strike by students of the Nikolaj Kopernik University in Torun ended. In a communique issued after the strike had ended, it was stated: This agreement is a success for the whole of society. We want a university to be a cradle of learning, not a degree factory producing people useless to society.

Student strikes ended yesterday at Rzeszow Technical University and at Poznan's Medical Academy.

GOVERNMENT, FARMERS PREPARE DRAFT, SIGN AGREEMENT

LD182158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] The final version of the protocol was drafted today of the agreement between the government commission and the farmers' strike committee in Rzeszow. The two sides spent a lot of time this afternoon and this evening drafting corrections and agreed versions of individual items in the document. In many cases the views of representatives of the government and strikers were convergent and this was affirmed by Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture, who is leading the government commission, as well as by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Committee of Solidarity, who is participating in the talks.

The similarity of views concerned, among other things, such issues as doing away with credit preferences and priorities in the supplies of means of production to specialized farms, the need for working out a program for supplying agriculture with building materials and farm machinery, and creating conditions necessary for the development of a small-scale rural industry, such as sawmills and brickworks.

There was also a similarity of views on prices paid for farm produce, the procurement and contracts for it, education and religion. Farmers asked, among other things, for a commission to be appointed to consider the system of rural education and especially the value of parish collective schools [szkoly zbiorcze] and the development of the network of nursery schools in rural areas. The two sides agreed in their stands on the question of land management, supplies for agriculture, farm produce prices, rural welfare matters and education and religion.

After a break a meeting was arranged for 2200 between the government commission and the strike committee for the purpose of signing the agreement. I have here before me the eight-page text of the protocol of the talks and because of public interest in farm matters I will take the liberty of quoting the first initialed item:

It is recognized that it would serve a good purpose if legal guarantees are provided to secure the inviolability of peasant ownership, especially of land [words indistinct], and also to recognize the peasants' farms as being a permanent and equal element in the national economy.

Agreement Signed 19 Feb

LD190232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] After midnight an agreement was signed in Rzeszow between the government commission and the farmers' committee. The agreement applies, among other things, to the canceling of preferential treatment for specialized farms, the need to work out a program of supplying farmers with building materials and machinery, creating conditions for developing secondary rural industries, as well as to agricultural produce, purchases and contracts.

The agreement will come into force as soon as a similar agreement is signed in Ustrzyki Dolne.

NEED FOR RURAL POLICY CHANGE, UNITY STRESSED

LD111536 Warsaw PAP in English 1413 GMT 11 Feb 81

["Farmers' Unity Is Imperative"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP)--The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU and the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today reemphasized that the agricultural circles movement is the sole means of a sweeping change for the better in the agricultural policy. TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"The PUWP, the brotherly United Peasants' Party and their allies, the socio-political forces, are aware of the seriousness of the situation.

"Until now, no one has expressed a deeper and more competent condemnation of the bad practices which prevailed in the countryside and agriculture in the past period. No one so far has succeeded in formulating a more reasonable programme reflected in the joint document issued by the Polish United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party, a programme which in a very convincing manner defines the roads promising to overcome the present difficult situation affecting agriculture and the entire food economy. These roads include the development of rural self-governance, the creation--on the basis of tradition of the Polish countryside, as opposed to new fabricated structures--of conditions making possible a rebirth of that authentic self-government.

"In that programme proposed by our party, the United Peasants' Party and all allied progressive forces, there is place for everybody."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote: "If a self-governed representation of the countryside is to co-participate in the creation of agricultural policy and is to be held responsible for its implementation--it must be an authentic representation. This means nothing else than defence of the rights of the rural environment and also a demand to participate in the creation of material bases for the materialization of these rights.

"These conditions can only be met by the resurgent agricultural circles movement. It is precisely that movement which is a force capable of shouldering the gigantic, responsible task.

"The rural self-government has been provided with a necessary instrument of action--the right to manage independently the agricultural development fund. The influence exerted by self-government opinion on administrative decisions is also expected to increase significantly. All that is going to shape basic and deep changes in the style and methods of functioning of rural community authorities and also effectively counteract the still present instances of irregularity and dishonesty in the services to agriculture.

"The attempts to draw peasants away from those irreversible tendencies, from a programme drafted by the party and the United Peasant Party, run counter to the peasants' own interests and the interests of the entire society. The dispute over self-government resulting from so-called Rural 'Solidarnosc' has only one aim--to transform the countryside in the scene of a sharp political struggle and disruption of the farmers' unity. This is a tendency opposed to agricultural circles and demanding their liquidation. The initiators of that struggle not infrequently are persons sent in from the outside who have nothing to do with agriculture."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CONTESTS RURAL SOLIDARITY VIEWS

LD111020 Warsaw PAP in English 0832 GMT 11 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP)--A ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator contested the view voiced by Rural Solidarity activists that their union provides the only chance of a truly self-governed countryside.

"What the countryside really needs is peace and conditions for work", he wrote. "The Polish individual farmer is awaiting conditions for work that would be freed of bureaucracy, he is waiting for tools. They must be provided to him by the state administration and the state industry. Machines, tractors and farm tools will not become more abundant just through organizing Solidarnosc in the countryside. The means of production are necessary under any conditions.

"They can be provided to the countryside only through a re-orientation of the whole economy towards the production of food, through changing the scheme of the national strategic goals. It can be done through recognizing the production of food as well as production for the countryside to be the most important tasks in our development both at present and in the long run. Great stress must be laid on changing the socio-cultural policy in relation to the countryside. Incidentally, this and nothing other than this is what the party is doing now", ZYCIE WARSZAWY concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON NEED FOR DIALOGUE, NOT CONFRONTATION

LD121148 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] In an article entitled "Historic Responsibility" the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, TRYBUNA LUDU, writes in part: Dramatic words resounded from the tribune of the Eighth Central Committee Plenum: "Our socialist motherland is in great danger."

This is far from being an exaggeration, although many would wish to think it was. A vicious circle of causes and consequences, each woven around the other, it was stated at the plenum, is pushing the country toward catastrophe. In order to live, in order to find the possibility of overcoming the layers of the past, in order finally to map out a real path into the future--this circle must be broken.

The party has reaffirmed that it believes the implementation of the August agreements to be proof of the trustworthiness of its policy, of its will toward socialist renewal.

The main theme of the eighth plenum was the party's tasks in forming the conditions for the activity and socialist character of the trade unions. The trade unions were, are and must be the most broad, recognized representative of the working people, and must express their interests and will. They must be a forum at which they themselves decide their own problems. They must be an equal partner in agreements with the state-employer.

The new trade union movement, which obtained the right to legal activity in accordance with the August agreements, has stated it does not intend to be a political party, neither progovernment nor opposition.

The Solidarity trade union was born of working class protest. It has encompassed a huge part of this class, embodies the hopes of a considerable part of society and must play an important and positive role in our life.

However, from the very start it has been exposed to a great danger which does not threaten it either from the most resistant or incorrigible administration or from other trade union movements. This danger stems exclusively from those forces which have been planning, and are attempting to implement, plans to assign to it the role of a cover for political counterrevolutionary activity. The plenum indicated at least three levels upon which this struggle for solidarity should be played out [razygyvat]. The first of these is inside the party--only a strong and internally healthy party, cleansed in its own eyes and in the eyes of society, with ideological cohesion and conscientiousness, capable of actions on the offensive and with deep and real roots in the masses is in a position to avert catastrophe. We know that today, in spite of the many actions adopted and already being carried out, it is still not completely and precisely thus.

The second level is the functioning of the state. It must act justly and democratically but with confidence and strictness, rigorously standing on guard of law and order.

The third level is taking place inside Solidarity. It is precisely here that any foreign bodies [chuzhdoy] must be cast out, here trade union regulations must become inviolable law, here there must be freedom to judge their leaders not by words but by deeds. Only Solidarity can do this, as with the help of party members active in the organization.

The plenum reminded party members with all its strength of their main duty: to be guided always and in all circumstances by party regulations. It appealed to their ideological spirit, conscientiousness and discipline, and bound them by its decision actively to work for the benefit of renewal, to labor honestly at their working places and to oppose unfounded strikes and give a rebuff to any attacks on the party.

SOLIDARITY FIGURE VIEWS MOVEMENT'S REORGANIZATION

LD181532 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] It appears that the free trade union organization, Solidarity, was in danger of disintegrating because of the many strikes last week. But now the trade union leadership has restored order among the ranks and Lech Walesa is strengthening his hold. Our correspondent in Gdansk, Christian Andersson, has met one of the Solidarity leaders, (Andrzej Selinski), who confirms that the Polish Government will have the confidence of Solidarity and the 3-month period of labor calm which it asked for.

[Begin Andersson recording] Through his Swedish-speaking interpreter from Gdansk University, (Andrzej Selinski) said he wants to emphasize particularly what editor in chief Rakowski wrote in the political weekly POLITYKA some time ago. To take the restraint shown by Solidarity in the conflict as a sign of weakness would be a national catastrophe. Now Rakowski is deputy premier and this is a good sign, (Selinski) says.

Meanwhile, since now there is for the first time perhaps [words indistinct] trust between the government and Solidarity, the national conference of the independent trade union in Gdansk has carried out [word indistinct] important changes to strengthen the organization of the movement. During the strike wave at the beginning of last week it seemed for a while as though we were going to be divided into 50 regional trade unions. It was an extremely dangerous situation. But we rode out that storm. Despite the fact that every workplace, every region, according to our rules decides itself what weapons it will use in a conflict, we have appealed to the regions that no conflicts be started without the approval of the national conference, (Selinski) declared.

Moreover, the leadership of the national conference has been reorganized. From now on Solidarity is led by a Presidium with Chairman Lech Walesa at the head, with Gwiazda and Kalinowski from Gdansk as deputy chairmen, and with seven other members, among them (Selinski) himself. The national conference will henceforth meet every 2 weeks and it will not be authorized to alter the decisions of the Presidium subsequently.

We do not yet know how these two bodies will share the power between them. We have not had time to work out positive rules yet, says (Selinski). But obviously the new order gives a very strong position to the historic trio from Gdansk, Walesa, Gwiazda and Kalinowski. [end recording]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON INVESTIGATION OF KPN MEMBERS

LD101126 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 10 Feb (PAP)--Even in the current headlong rhythm of political events, the Prosecutor General's report on the investigation of Leszek Moczulski and other members of the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] can only evoke especial interest, the army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes.

The presentation of new facts brought to light in the course of the investigations establishes the grounds for bringing the leaders of Moczulski's group to the court's attention. It follows from the statement by the Prosecutor General's Office that the centers with which the confederation cooperated included the subversive organization "Free Poland," which operates in the United States and has in its ranks people who compromised themselves during World War II by cooperating with the Hitlerite occupiers. It is known that Moczulski did not refrain from cooperating with those such as Siegfried Ganf, who is named in the Prosecutor General's report, who were once Polish citizens but then turned up in the Wehrmacht's ranks during the war.

It really is difficult to find partners who have compromised themselves more in the eyes of Polish society. But Moczulski's appointed representative, a certain Maciej Pstrong-Belianski, established contact with the representatives of West German anti-Polish revanchists interested in destabilizing the situation in our country. The Prosecutor General's report says that Pstrong-Belianski himself is suspected of espionage activities against Poland.

Possibly those young people whom Moczulski managed to recruit into underground detachments of the confederation did not know all this. Now everybody knows. One may hope that they will come to the right conclusions before the prosecutor is obliged to adopt the corresponding measures regarding them.

BARCIKOWSKI REPORT TO PLENUM ON POLITBURO ACTIVITIES

AU181106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Feb 81 p 4

[Report on activities of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, read at the 9 February Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary]

[Text] On behalf of the Politburo I am to deliver to the Central Committee a report on the party leadership's work. At the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum Comrade Stanislaw Kania spoke of the need for such reports.

1. During the time that has elapsed since the sixth party plenum, Politburo sessions have been held regularly every week, and even more often in the periods of growing tension in the country. This was made necessary by the development of the socioeconomic situation and by the large number of problems facing the party in this period. The enormous responsibility assumed by the Politburo and the great importance of decisions made were reflected in the Politburo deliberations. The Politburo's joint decisions were made after an open and comprehensive discussion and after various views of the Politburo members had been taken into account. The decisions made were transmitted for implementation to Politburo members and their implementation was monitored.

A system of the Politburo's ties with party organizations was established within that time. Politburo members participated in the meetings of the basic party organizations and of the voivodship committees. The voivodship committee secretaries' meetings at Central Committee headquarters became more frequent and acquired the character of consultations to correctly evaluate the situation and the proposals and decisions in hand. Frequent collective conferences made by telephone helped to effectively exchange information and to transmit Politburo recommendations and decisions to the field.

The Central Committee apparatus' work was also changed. Groups of comrades connected with voivodships and large party organizations were set up for field work. Coordinating teams composed of regular members were set up under the leadership of Politburo members for implementing tasks in especially important sectors.

The work of the Politburo is based on full internal party information and numerous resolutions and motions coming into the Central Committee from party organizations as well as letters from our comrades. The amount of information being sent from the Central Committee to voivodship committees multiplied, but there still is not enough information being sent directly to big party organizations and we are being justly criticized for this.

We can say that the present organization system of the Politburo's guiding activities is consistent with the present conditions of party work, even though it is still not perfect. We know that leadership members should have more frequent contacts with party organizations. However, unceasing tension is devouring time and strength. The situation calls for maximum efforts by Politburo members and Central Committee workers. Comrades are working with utmost intensity, aware of their great responsibility for the party and the country.

Ever since the sixth session of the Central Committee the Politburo had to work in two directions simultaneously: first, the operative everyday action to influence the course of events occurring in the country as the situation developed; and second, work on long-term decisions shaping the process of socialist renewal. Although the two directions are linked to one another, each has its own specific features.

2. With regard to the first issue, it is important to note that during the time since the sixth party plenum there have been only a few days during which extraordinary events such as strikes and various major forms of sociopolitical tension did not assert themselves. Each occurrence of tension had to be analyzed and evaluated by the Politburo, which also had to formulate the necessary conclusions for the party. As you know, that task has not been easy because of the complicated nature of conflicts and their varied implications.

In its activities the Politburo has invariably followed the Central Committee directives on political methods for solving crisis situations and has sought to stabilize socioeconomic life in the interest of the working people and the entire country. Aware of the supreme threats to social peace and to the security of citizens' lives, we have patiently and perseveringly sought to implement the line of agreement and socialist renewal.

In doing so we were assuming that a broad sociopolitical activity encompassing the greater part of society was of great value. This asset utilized in constructive activity could play a great role in overcoming difficulties and leading our country toward the road of development. We are convinced that this accords with the vital interests of the country and is in the interest of the development of the socialist system. This conviction is shared by our party and a greater part of Polish society profoundly concerned with the tensions and ever-growing chaos in socioeconomic life.

Unfortunately, however, these expectations have been realized only to a small extent so far. Only in some enterprises do the Solidarity organizations participate in work aimed at increasing production and defending the working rights of its members. A significant part of the Solidarity leaders are working to maintain and increase tensions, seeing in them a means of constant pressure on the state authorities and to constantly rouse their organizations.

Many Solidarity centers continue to conduct gross antiparty propaganda and to attack the functionaries of our party and of the allied parties as well as Sejm deputies, the Sejm and local authorities. Activities are being developed to frighten party members, the leading cadres in factories and state apparatus. The real aim is to paralyze the apparatus of power, intensify the relaxation of discipline at every level, and demolish the structures of the socialist state and our party. Pushing society toward anarchy continues by the willful actions of various centers which do not follow even the recommendations of their own organization.

The Politburo examined various strike actions with utmost attention. Their destructive influence on the economy and on social life cannot be denied. This alone should command an extremely careful use of the strike as a last resort. The fact is, however, that each pretext to stop production is considered good regardless of the damage caused by this to the market or export supplies. Moreover, a sort of strike terror is applied to workforces and workforces are forced to down tools by means of exerted pressure. Ever more often, as it has been said, the strikes have a political character contrary to the statutes of Solidarity.

That is why it is necessary to create arrangements that increase one's responsibility for proclaiming strikes. The government was compelled to adopt a resolution on the payment of wages for the period of strikes. This resolution is consistent with the decisions included in the draft law on trade unions.

We take the view that we should implement the August agreements but we must recall that they are bilateral and also include obligations for trade unions. Precisely these obligations have not been met so far, both insofar as production and the character of the organization itself are concerned. Under no circumstances can we agree to continuous expansion of the interpretation of these agreements and to the authorities having solutions forced on them which are not included in the agreements.

Nor can we come to terms with the practice of attacking--under the protection of trade unions--our party and promoting the propaganda that conflicts with the Polish state interests. The entire party must actively oppose such tendencies and usurpations.

We are aware of the error committed by the authorities mainly in the first period when cooperation with the new trade unions was being established. These errors were exploited later in order to stage prestige strikes and to maintain social tension. That is why we support the idea that contacts between government and trade unions be given a permanent character so that they take on institutionalized forms which would enable us, in an orderly way, to solve socioeconomic problems important to the working people.

It is in the interest of trade unions and of the country that the norms of statutes should be observed, with solicitude for the overall living interests of members and their social interests. No one can ignore this responsibility and history will not absolve anyone from this responsibility.

The problems of our party, including preparations for the ninth extraordinary party congress, occupied the top place in the Politburo's programmatic activities. Let us recall that Comrade Stanislaw Kania made an announcement about the ninth congress during the initial stage of the sixth party plenum. The idea of that congress has been accepted by the entire party and has become an important element of the all-party discussion on how to overcome the crisis and carry out our party's renewal. Countrywide discussions are continuing on what the party has to do to safeguard itself against distortions. The results of those discussions continue to arrive at Central Committee headquarters in the form of local party resolutions and of proposals worked out by voivodship precongress teams.

The Congress Commission has had two plenums so far but its Secretariat and teams have had several meetings. At the latest session of the Congress Commission the preliminary draft of the programmatic provisions was discussed. Intensive work is going on with regard to preparing an amended draft. The Congress Commission will have a meeting this month to examine the expanded draft of programmatic provisions, the draft changes in the party statutes and the directives of the 3-year plan for economic stabilization. It has been decided that Congress Commission members should have meetings with voivodship teams to discuss voivodship drafts in the light of the commission's work. We propose to discuss the exact date of the congress at the next Central Committee plenum.

In its work the Congress Commission is guided by the aim of safeguarding internal party democracy and of defining the principles of democratic centralism in a way as to guarantee that the party will act democratically; also of safeguarding its ideological-political and organizational cohesion, its ability to fulfill the leading role in socialist construction.

Preparations for the congress should not distract us from current tasks in internal party work. The crucial task is to increase the party's prowess in fighting for its position and in defending its policy and members. No one will do that for us. The more compact our party is, the quicker it is able to overcome irresolution and to realize the dangers around it--the more effective will its activities be.

4. In conformity with the decisions of the sixth Central Committee session, the Politburo paid much attention to shaping, in the spirit of renewal, the work of our party in the Sejm and in the local representative organs. The new statute of the PZPR Deputies Club creates foundations for deputies' and the PZPR Deputies Club's independence in the work within the Sejm within the framework of the general principles of party work.

Our PZPR Deputies Club is contributing to the fulfillment by the Sejm of its constitutional role in the state. It is toward the Sejm, the highest authority of the state, that the hopes and the expectations of the nation for calm and order in the life of our nation, and for overcoming the crisis, are being directed, more than ever before. We shall see to it that the Sejm will meet these national expectations.

We have abandoned the principle that the chairmen of people's councils had to be secretaries of our party. The voivodship people's councils have elected their chairmen and the elections of chairmen at the basic level are nearing completion. As a result of all this, numerous activists from the allied parties and also nonparty people are now leading people's councils.

In compliance with the directives of our party, the process has begun of decentralizing management and of handing over to the voivodships a wide range of powers in the field of planning and managing the local economy, including agriculture, housing construction and the health services, education and culture.

That process will continue under the auspices of the economic and management reform, creating foundations for the effective performance of the people's councils. The work on a new people's council law is continuing. The new law will create legal guarantees to ensure that the councils play the role of masters of their areas within the framework of social territorial self-government.

Our party is decisively opposed to the undermining of the position of deputies and counselors, to questioning of the constitutional rights of the Sejm and of people's councils, because this threatens to destabilize organs of authority, and carries the danger of disruption in the state, reduces esteem for the institution of the state, of civic attitudes toward the law, calm and social order.

5. The Politburo submitted the relationship between our party and allied parties to a penetrating verification, as well as the work of our representatives in the National Unity Front.

The result of the joint work by the PZPR and the other parties was the declaration by the PZPR, the ZSL and the SD on the principles of cooperation. This delegation is decisive for the partnership relations of the party and the other parties, on matters which are the subject of joint interest in the process of socialist renewal.

The declaration also provides for establishing a commission for cooperation in rural parishes and towns. In keeping with the declaration's intentions, the PZPR and the ZSL worked out jointly and adopted farm policy principles, and the PZPR and the SD worked out principles of policy concerning small production and handicrafts. These principles are designed to speed up the development of those sectors of the economy that are important for the working people. We are pleased to state that our party's cooperation with the allied parties is imbued with the spirit of joint responsibility for the country and the state and for its socialist character.

We have made profound changes in the body representing us in the all-Poland National Unity Front committee and we have instructed our representatives on the committee to expand its activities by admitting new social and trade union organizations. Cooperation with lay Catholics in the National Unity Front committee and in the Sejm is developing favorably. The Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy actively supports the National Unity Front. The same can be said of all the social organizations and non-party functionaries who participate in the front's work. The National Unity Front has become an area in which the extensive sections of our society are able to realize their wishes and aspirations to peace and order in the name of the people's overriding interests--to realize them in the face of anarchic tendencies and actions that are hostile to socialism and dangerous to society's safe existence.

6. In the work of the Politburo, a prominent place was occupied by matters of economic and social policy. This is essential in the face of the accumulation of economic difficulties and the need to carry out profound changes in management. We proceed here from the assumption that the preparation of new solutions should come about as a result of the work of the most outstanding specialists, of interested scientific and professional circles and, by way of a broad discussion, should obtain social acceptance.

The Commission for Economic Reform, set up at the initiative of the Politburo, has reached the end of the first stage of its work. It has opened to broad public discussion the assumptions of the reform of the national economy and of management. This is a document of supreme state importance because it contains proposals concerning the whole sphere of managing and running economic life, which outlines the general framework of the participation of workforces in management and in the results of the work of enterprises and economic organizations. Work is going on on the laws on enterprises, on workers self-government, on the cooperative movement and on other legal acts emerging from the assumptions of the reform.

The Politburo examined draft economic reform directives and when these had been published it appealed to party organizations to promote discussions on the draft in all interested communities. [paragraph continues]

The present extent of those discussions is inconsistent with the original expectations and with the commission's impatient prodding that the draft should be quickly published for the people to read. Our party functionaries should organize such discussions in their own working communities and formulate alternative views and proposals together with all experts in the matter.

7. I have already mentioned the guidelines for agricultural policy, passed by our party and the ZSL. At the time, we passed on the draft guidelines for discussion to the regenerating agricultural circles and organizations, to agricultural cooperative organizations and, of course, to the rural organizations of our party and the ZSL. In the outcome of the summary of that discussion and the collected opinions of agricultural and food economy experts, the final version of the guidelines was compiled, approved by the Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee. We have every reason to state that these guidelines are the joint achievement of the entire agricultural community. The guidelines assume stabilization of the conditions of farm development; they guarantee the profitability of agricultural production, a gradual improvement, as industrial production develops, in supplies of the means of production to agriculture, and the expansion of the base for processing and storing farm produce. At the same time, they attend to the rural areas' social and cultural issues.

On the basis of those guidelines a reconstruction and development of the self-governing rural organizations is taking place--the professional representation of farmers based on agricultural circles as well as numerous branch associations of producers and traditional cooperative organizations. By transferring the means of the fund for the development of agriculture to agricultural circles, a basis for their economic activity has been created. The parish meetings of agricultural circles are coming to an end and the voivodship meetings of these organizations have begun. The law on agricultural self-government is being prepared.

Recently attempts have been intensified to break up the rural self-government organizations and to transfer to the countryside the organizational methods used in the cities. We do not find any justification for this kind of activity. It leads to breakups and to political struggle in the countryside, with all kinds of consequences.

These are not imaginary dangers. On the contrary, they have already been confirmed by demonstrative strikes and by threats of strikes in the form of halting the food supplies to towns and in the form of demagogical escalation of demands and postulates. Can this constitute a recommendation toward recognizing so-called Rural Solidarity? The Politburo thinks that there is no justification in agreeing to the establishment of that organization.

Today the rural areas are being racked by an acute shortage of production means: coal, fertilizers, machines, spare parts and cement. These shortages are being made worse by an acute drop in coal production and by industrial production disturbances intensified by strikes.

Solidarity has a real opportunity to improve the supplies to agriculture and to encourage its development but this role will not be fulfilled by political strikes which are aimed at forcing decisions out of the state authorities by disrupting production and which worsen the difficulties in supplies to the countryside.

8. The principles of the development of the small manufacturing and crafts policy adopted jointly with the SD ensure stabilization of the economic conditions for work and development of this economic activity which is needed so badly. At the same time the rank of the self-governing cooperative economic organizations in the above sector has been increased.

9. In parallel with systemic solutions, the Politburo examined matters of the living conditions of the population. The Politburo takes a continuous interest in the very difficult problems of market supplies, mainly regarding food.

In view of poor farm yields and a dangerous drop in livestock breeding we have recommended that farm produce procurement prices be raised to increase the farmers' interest in animal breeding. We have recommended increased imports of fodder and food--meat, fats and butter. [paragraph continues]

We have also recommended to the government to search for possibilities of importing basic foods in exchange for equivalent exports of industrial goods. These and other purchases are being implemented.

We have reviewed the results of consultations on the draft system for the sale of meat and butter for coupons. The Politburo also examined matters connected with the housing construction and housing policy, adopting a principle of priority treatment for outlays for housing and the communal economy in the social and economic plans of the state.

10. In accordance with the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the Central Committee the Politburo systematically analyzed the state of our party and the progress made in the process of purging the party of the people who are demoralized and politically alien. We were guided by the conviction that it is an essential factor of the socialist renewal to return to high ideological and moral criteria so that our party is never again accused of the tolerant attitude to the misdemeanors which are contrary to the ideology and statute of the party. The process of purging the party is conducted by us and will continue to be conducted continuously.

There have been various reasons for the changes in the party's composition during that time. Statistics do not state the reasons for which people continued to leave the party. There were about 92,500 departures from the party as of last July, but the highest number was recorded last November. There is no doubt that weak people who had become party members by accident continued to leave the party. But party members of long standing also continued to leave the party because they were moved by the bitterness occasioned by the political crisis and because they had personal disappointments. Many of those department members were unable to withstand the pressures of their environment and of the claims addressed to them. We have to show understanding toward the ideologically minded and honest workers who gave up party membership in those difficult days and we shall have to make it easy for them to return to the party if they want to, when emotions have receded. On the other hand, I do not think that weak people or careerists should be given any concessions.

Departures from the party were accompanied, although to a lesser extent, by an influx of new members. Newly accepted members amounted to 26,000 as of the 2nd half of last year. We welcome them into the party as our members who have not been put off by the difficulties faced by the party and who are uniting themselves with the party in difficult times. As the result of the above our party has decreased only a little and it still numbers over 3 million members and candidate members. We fully share views expressed by many comrades that it is necessary to increase decisively the criteria for acceptance for party membership. Those criteria should be at once applied to all party members and those whose conduct conflicts with the party line should be asked to declare themselves. The evaluations of the basic party organizations and the activity of the party control commissions play a great role in the practical development of the ideological-political and moral criteria of party membership.

As a result of purging of party ranks, 2,411 members have been excluded from the party, the majority of them in the 4th quarter of last year. Among them the biggest group was made up of persons who were abusing party posts in order to gain personal advantage. A large group is also made up of persons excluded for infringments of party discipline and for undermining the ideological and organizational cohesion of the party. A large number of cases, about 100, were investigated and examined by the Central Party Control Commission. The commission, on the basis of an in-depth investigation, meted out party punishment and gave its verdicts on the capability of performing the leading functions.

As comrades know from the press reports, a number of people performing very responsible functions were punished by expulsion from the party. In accordance with the resolution of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the Central Party Control Commission examined the case of the former Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and made a decision to expel him from the party.

The work of the commission confirmed that there was a laxity of the moral and ideological criteria within the party in the seventies. This greatly harmed our party and one must draw all the necessary conclusions for today and for the future. This simply must not happen again.

At present the [local] control commissions must accelerate examination of the matters submitted to them and to end this stage in their work. All things left unsaid or any lack of consistency in evaluation or in action causes further damage, giving pretexts for producing new centers of tension. This was recently proved clearly by the Bielsko case.

There, around the personal accusations directed against the voivodship authorities, the local Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] called the workforces out on strike which subsequently paralyzed the life of the voivodship and brought about great production and sociopolitical losses.

That was a highly irresponsible action on the part of the Interfactory Founding Committee. However, we must not ignore the issue of responsibility involved in the fact that our comrades in Bielsko provoked that action and failed to get to know the situation in hand. Clearing up the issues on the spot, they lessened their importance and did not fully inform the Central Committee of the nature and scope of the grievances. We take the view that measures regarding cadres must be carried out in this matter.

11. In recent months important changes have been made in the principles of cadre policy and this has found expression in the considerably increased changes in party leaderships and in state posts. While making cadre changes, we saw the need to ensure a fully effective management wherever previous incumbents lost their ability to ensure it. The reasons for the loss of such ability were most varied but were most often caused by the complicated character of the sociopolitical situation and by the difficulty of work under the new conditions. There were fewer cadre changes on the motion of the Central Party Control Commission.

Some cadre changes were criticized, mostly when a person was shifted to another post. Let us note, however, that responsibility functions require not only ability, but also previous practical experience and previous good performance at responsible posts.

Work in a responsible post is not at all as easy as is commonly held. As a result of the cadre changes made recently, there has been a considerable rejuvenation of party and state leaderships. The changes made in cadre policy lie, in part, in increasing the number of nonparty people in management posts in enterprise administrations. We have made progress in this respect but it should not satisfy us yet. It cannot be seen as sufficient.

12. Among the large amount of work carried out by the Politburo, an important place was occupied by matters of foreign policy and economic relations between Poland and the world. No right-thinking person in our country doubts Poland's place in the community of socialist states, its important role in that community as the second socialist country, from the point of view of potential. The disquiet of our friends is therefore understandable at the weakening of the internal stability in our country, at the pronouncements of forces hostile to socialism and at phenomena threatening anarchy in socioeconomic life.

That disquiet is all the greater since the anticommunist centers of the capitalist world have begun to speculate with the Polish issue; to play the Polish card on the international arena and to play it to international advantage in their countries.

Disquiet has also grown in seriously thinking political circles of the capitalist world at the development of the situation in Poland and the effects it may have for the balance of forces in Europe, for the policy of detente and peaceful relations in Europe. Our standpoint on these issues is clear and unambiguous. Poland is and will remain a socialist country, honoring its alliances and alliance obligations, so important for the security of its borders of independent existence. We have enough will and possibilities to solve correctly internal issues and to guarantee the socialist character of the renewal in our country. We declare at the same time that the wider activity of forces hostile to socialism, calculated at undermining the ties of alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, damages the primary interests of the nation and must be ruthlessly combated by all aware political forces in our country. In Poland's sociopolitical life there can be no place for political madmen or people bereft of all political responsibility.

At the same time, one must recall the old truth: The country's international standing is a function of its internal strength. This is never so evident as in economic relations. The economy reflects in the best possible way all the results of the drops in production and export and of the lack of domestic stability. When fiscal circles lose trust in the Polish economy, they refuse us credits, which is directly responsible for cuts in imports and for further production drops. We are now in just such a situation. Those who find it so easy to proclaim strikes certainly know that we will have nothing to produce from. In the end we will not need any strikes and work-free Saturdays to make factories and entire branches of industry stand still.

But for the supplies of raw materials and credits from the Soviet Union, such standstills would now have occurred on a mass scale. We should bear in mind, however, that at the same time the socialist countries that are helping us are being greatly harmed by our failure to honor our economic agreements and accords, including accords on raw materials. Can this fail to have repercussions with regard to the supplies we receive from them?

The Politburo assesses Poland's situation as threatening its national existence. Already on the agenda is the absolute necessity to make an about-turn in social moods and to supress the forces of destruction, forces hostile to socialism, pushing our country to the bottom of the abyss. We must concentrate all the forces of commonsense and patriotism in order to make this about-turn.

This is the task facing our party and from it arise elementary conclusions for its effort. The party must rid itself of quarrels and arguments which are very often introduced from outside and which cause its internal paralysis. The party must mobilize its forces and join the hard battle for social order and respect for authority, for normal work and production results.

JARUZELSKI NAMES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICE OFFICIALS

LD190412 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP)--The Polish prime minister nominated Brigadier Dr Michal Janiszewski to be head of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Michal Janiszewski was born in 1926 in Poznan to an intelligentsia family, veterans of the Wielkopolska insurrection. During World War Two he was imprisoned by the Nazi Gestapo and was sentenced to forced labor. After the war he studied at the technical university in Gdansk and in 1950 was drafted to the Polish Army where, following his graduation as officer, he served in the communications service. He completed post-graduate studies at the Soviet Academy of Communications and the Polish Academy of General Staff. In 1972 he was nominated head of the (?cabinet at) the Ministry of National Defense. In 1974 he earned the degree of doctor of military sciences. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in 1976. He is a PUWP member.

Stanislaw Marcinowski was called to the post of deputy head of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON FOREIGN TRADE, PROBLEMS

LD181940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] A government spokesman reported that a conference devoted to the problems of foreign trade and the state's balance of payments, chaired by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, was held today. The situation in this fundamental sector of the national economy was assessed. The situation is very difficult and demands greater export activity and the increased inflow of foreign currencies resulting from it. The import of raw materials and other items needed for industrial production, including the food sector, as well as the import of marketables, particularly foodstuffs, is dependent on this. It was stressed during the discussion that the successful resolution of the problems of Polish foreign trade and balance of payments is a fundamental condition for overcoming the present economic difficulties.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 2200 GMT on 18 February reports the conference adding that: "The conference was attended by heads of interested departments including the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the Foreign Ministry."]

JARUZELSKI VISITS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES 17 FEBRUARY

LD172150 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--Premier Jaruzelski today paid a visit to the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAS) in Warsaw. The premier met with the academy's [words indistinct] and members of Presidium of PAS. Also present were the Minister of Education, Higher Schools and Technology Prof Janusz Gorski, and Gen Michal Janiszewski. The development of Polish science, problems of consulting and scientific expertise for state authorities as well as the participation of scientists in the process of overcoming the country's socio-economic crisis were among the topics discussed during the meeting.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS ZSMP PLENUM, MEETS LEADERSHIP

LD170100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The central board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] has held a plenary session in Warsaw to consider problems facing young people working in industry and farming and other sectors of the economy. The session ended the first, important, stage in preparations for the Third ZSMP Congress planned for between 22 and 24 April of this year. Also yesterday, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, met with the top officials of the ZSMP central board and chairmen of the voivodship boards of the union. He described the current political economic and social situation of the country and against that background the tasks which should be at the center of the ZSMP's attention.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS CONFERENCE AT RADIO-TV COMMITTEE

LD182134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took part in a conference which was held today at the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The conference was attended by the leading television professional cadres and first secretaries of party primary organizations at the central and regional broadcasting centers. Under discussion were the main program tasks arising out of the resolution adopted by the eighth plenum of the party Central Committee and from the premier's statement made at the recent session of the Sejm. The conference was attended by Jozef Klasa, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee, and Jozef Zajchowski, deputy director of that department.

SEJM COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM 18 FEB

LD190154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Yesterday [18 February] the Sejm Committee for domestic trade, light production and services under the chairmanship of Deputy Jerzy Jozwiak examined the draft of the basic provisions of economic reform, paying special attention to the market and exports. It was stated during the discussion that an exceptionally important element of the reform is creating conditions for achieving market balance. But his will be possible only through carrying out a fundamental transformation of the price structure and the population's income. It is thus necessary to restore the proper status to both prices and wages. It was stressed during the discussion that the theses for the reform do not pay enough attention to the field of services and light production. Attention was also paid to the urgent need to settle the charges for services, the profit margins and to break through the barriers which slow down the work of the various enterprises.

PZPR VOIVODSHIP MEETINGS HELD ON CONGRESS, TASKS

LD162246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The discussion before the 9th party congress is in progress. PZPR voivodship committees met in plenary session today in Gdansk, Opole, Pila and Nowy Sacz. The tasks of voivodship party organizations in the light of the resolutions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the sociopolitical and economic situation in the region were discussed.

In Gdansk, the current main task of the voivodship party organization was recognized to be the internal strengthening of the party, of its organizational vigor and ideological unity. In this sphere, there is particular significance in purging the party of people devoid of ideals and in all party members' taking a principled stand on issues which are particularly important for the party. They include the formation of the socialist character of the trade unions, which should not go beyond their statutory framework.

At the plenum in Pila, it was stressed that the past months, full of tensions, unrest and strikes, had had a negative effect on the Pila Voivodship's economy as well. The most urgent task today was recognized to be, in accordance with the line of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the undertaking of activity to create rapidly the climate for calm, productive work and social law and order. It was said that the strengthening of healthy worker tendencies in the new trade unions is fundamentally significant for shaping a genuine element of socialist democracy.

Also at the plenum in Opole, a statement was made in favor of developing activity to promote socialist renewal and the restoration of Leninist norms of party life. Discussing problems concerning the trade union movement, there was talk about the vital need to consolidate cooperation with them in order to find constructive solutions in the interest of society and the state.

During the deliberations in Nowy Sacz, particular attention was paid to the problems linked with the revitalization of party life and its concentration on issues whose solution creates the strength and unity of the party. Regarding intraparty life, the plenum was in favor of changes in the style and methods of work, and for a departure from ostentation and bureaucracy.

Today too, at a joint plenary session, the voivodship party committee and the ZSL voivodship committee met in Gorzow Wielkopolski. Under discussion were the directions of activity of voivodship party and ZSL echelons to promote the introduction of the guidelines of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and of the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium, concerning the key problems of agricultural policy, agriculture and the food economy.

Other Voivodship Meetings

LD170439 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP)--Problems of key importance for the normalization of life in Poland are subject to a nationwide discussion before oncoming 9th congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

Today, regional party activists held debates in the provincial capitals of Konin, Lomza, Radom, Siedlce, Walbrzych and Tarnow.

In Lomza, the party forum emphasized the need for improving the work of the state and economic administration bodies by tightening their cooperation with social government and trade union organs. The debates also pointed up to an urgent need for fostering rural self-management.

The voivodship party meeting in Radom stated that all party units should fully engage in political and social activity to take up initiatives serving both the realization of the production targets as well as development of cooperation and dialogue with the trade unions.

The attitude of personnel of those enterprises who voluntarily turned up for work last free Saturday in Radom is a telling reply to the prime minister's appeal for 90 hard-work days. The party activists of Radom Voivodship pointed out that the newly emergent bodies of rural self-management need assistance. The solution of the problems of rural communities, and first and foremost satisfaction of their demand for means of agricultural production, is equally important as meeting production tasks in industry.

Similar issues were also discussed by party activists in Walbrzych.

The nationwide debate over the ways out of the crisis also finds reflection in the letters addressed to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski by various organizations, factories and enterprises, in which they voice their support for the call for 90 days of social calm.

Legnica Committee Session

LD140936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Tasks facing party organizations, all its members and candidate-members in the voivodship, were discussed at the plenary meeting of the party voivodship committee held in Legnica yesterday.

Speaking on the difficult socio-political situation in this region, the participants stressed the necessity to work on improving social morale and the need for resolute opposition to forces of destruction. Rebuilding of party prestige was another subject of discussion. It was said that a rapid and severe action of the party voivodship control commission was necessary against people detrimental to the party's prestige, who use their position to their own advantage. In the second half of last year 72 such cases were investigated; 70 percent of those involved were found guilty and expelled from the party. This year 47 cases were reported to the commission. Half of them have been dealt with so far and many accused were cleared of unjustified charges.

Barcikowski at Szczecin Plenum

LD171436 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] A plenary session of the PZPR voivodship committee is in progress in Szczecin. The topic of discussion is the tasks of party organizations and echelons in the process of the country's socialist renewal. It is being stressed that a condition of this renewal is the need to purge the party of people who have blatantly abused their official positions or contributed in any other way to weakening the discipline and unity of party political action. An important factor stabilizing the voivodship's sociopolitical life is a full and genuine implementation of the Szczecin agreement, of all sector and plant agreements and the day-to-day solution of issues and problems to make the work and life of the voivodship's inhabitants easier.

K. Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, is participating in the deliberations.

More on Szczecin Discussion

LD180355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Representatives of Szczecin shipyard departmental party organizations met with Politburo member and party Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The subject of the meeting was connected with the discussion within the shipyard party organization of the proposals for the ninth party congress. Coming to the fore in this discussion is the need for such guarantees and mechanisms for the functioning of the national economy as would prevent the errors of the past from ever recurring. The question of the elections of the various elements of the party is also being raised, while the importance of the democratic way of appointing executive organs is being emphasized.

Frank references are being made to the need for opening ways for initiatives which will create a climate of trust within the party and will help valuable workers, who today are profoundly embittered, to remain in the party. The demands made by the shipyard for submission to the party congress also indicate the urgent need to cleanse the party of elements without ideals and of a careerist outlook who exploit their posts and functions in the party for their own selfish objectives, as well as the need to take steps against those guilty of bringing the country to the state of crisis.

Szczecin Personnel Changes

LD181426 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Szczecin: The following were elected as secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committee during yesterday's plenary session: Zdzislaw Pedzinki, recently prorector of the agricultural academy; and Ryszard Rotkiewicz, until now the director of the Polmo car mechanism plant. Stefan Maksymow, first secretary of the PZPR factory committee of the Polish State Railroads Szczecin junction, was elected to the voivodship committee executive.

The plenum also passed a resolution recalling Tadeusz Kotowski, director general of the police chemical works construction project, from the position of candidate member of the voivodship committee. As a Supreme Chamber of Control check was confirmed, he perpetrated a number of abuses, causing the state treasury serious losses. For example he took advantage of his position to conclude an agreement for the construction of a villa, in breach of pertinent regulations. The voivodship party control commission also made a proposal that he be recalled from the post he occupies and the Prosecutor's Office has started criminal proceedings.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who was in Szczecin yesterday, had a meeting then with party activists at the Adolf Warski shipyard. The talks, which went on for several hours, concerned very important intra-party and national problems. There were demands for speeding up the process of the country's socioeconomic renewal; for a full settling of accounts with those to blame for the current economic critics; for a consistent implementation of the strike agreement of 30 August last year, and for setting up machinery for party activity which would guarantee against the repetition of recent abuses.

Bielsko-Biala PZPR on Events

LD180318 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--Today's PUWP VC [voivodship committee] session in Bielsko-Biala was devoted to the analysis of recent strikes in the area, organization matters and the tasks for the voivodship party organization resulting from the 8th PUWP CC Plenum.

It was pointed out that public opinion and PUWP members were displeased with the pile-up of problems caused by bad management, displeased with the pile-up of problems caused by bad management, injustice and corruption--and were searching for radical solutions before November 21, 1980, when Solidarity demanded that members of the voivodship and city political leadership and administration step down from their posts.

The leadership of the voivodship PUWP organization did not display the proper attitude, and did nothing beyond general explanations. Owing to the lack of permanent personal contacts with worker crews, the VC leadership did not have a (?full) picture of the situation nor did it understand social moods. Their bad appraisal of the situation and misfired decisions were harmful for the voivodship party organization.

Changes in the VC Secretariat, executive and plenum were carried out during the session. During the debate on the tasks resulting from the 8th PUWP CC Plenum, participants in the session spoke out in support of developing the process of socialist renewal and returning to Leninist norms of party life. Cleansing party ranks of compromised members was regarded as one of the conditions of winning social confidence for the party and its programme.

FILM DIRECTORS, ACTIVISTS ON PZPR, CULTURAL POLICY

LD170908 Warsaw PAP in English 0215 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP)--A cinematography employees' session took place in the PUWP CC today. It was attended by directors and PUWP activists from film production and distribution enterprises and from the administration sector. The session centered around the tasks for PUWP members following the 8th PUWP CC Plenum, cultural policy principles and the programme for solving the situation in the film business. The participants in the session were pleased with the resolution taken at the 8th PUWP CC Plenum and the prime minister's Sejm speech. They stressed that effective action by PUWP bodies, the growth of these bodies' role in plants, more courage and activeness on the part of party members in defending the PUWP policy, and striving for renewal in social life can all create a chance for 90 peaceful days and their changing into a permanent process.

Many participants spoke about the principles of implementing the cultural policy and problems connected with managing the film business. Everyone was for more democracy in managing cinematography. It was stressed that a thoroughly-realized democratization process means democracy for everyone, not just a chosen few.

ZAMOSC VOIVODA JURASZEK RECALLED FROM POST

LD112158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Stanislaw Juraszek from the post of Zamosc Voivoda.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL NAMES LUCZKIEWICZ AS BIELSKO VOIVODA

LD162330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Today's session of the voivodship People's Council in Bielsko-Biala was devoted to dealing with the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning the candidacy for the post of voivoda of Bielsko. The session, chaired by the chairman of the People's Council, Jan Grzbiela, was attended by representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] NSZZ Solidarity in Bielsko-Biala. The chairman of the voivodship liaison commission between the PZPR and other parties, the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala, Andrzej Gdula, following consultations with the National Unity Front and many social activists, and with the consent of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the candidacy of Stanislaw Luczkiewicz for the post of the voivoda of Bielsko. Stanislaw Luczkiewicz recently held the post of first secretary of the municipal party committee in Cieszyn. In open voting, the councillors expressed their opinion on the candidacy of Stanislaw Luczkiewicz. The People's Council adopted a resolution approving the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

PRZEMYSL VOIVODA RESIGNS; CHAIRMAN TRIES TO RESIGN

LD162008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The Przemysl Voivodship draft socioeconomic plan and budget for this year have been examined at today's session of the voivodship People's Council in Przemysl. The plan underlines first of all protection of the living standards of the region's population. During the session of the chairman of the voivodship People's Council told the council that Przemysl Voivoda Zdzislaw Cichocki asked the chairman of the Council of Ministers to be released fom his post. The resignation was accepted. The voivodship People's Council proposed Andrzej Wojciechowski, at present mayor of Przemysl, as the voivoda. During the debate, Zdzislaw Drewniowski, chairman of the voivodship People's Council and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Przemysl, asked for the second time to be released from the post of council chairman. In a secret vote the councillors refused by a majority vote to accept the resignation.

REAGAN, HAIG CRITICIZED FOR 'CONFRONTATION' POLICY

LD141508 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 14 Feb 81

["Our Voice--Our Standpoint"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb (PAP)--The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI referred to Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski's statement in parliament last Thursday, that "Poland's problems have become the object of active and hostile interest. It is evident that the antisocialist activities and tendencies are fueled from the outside."

In this context the daily commented:

"Statements by President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig are food for forces mainly interested in confrontation, who are all aboard for armaments. The propaganda pretext for these activities is always the same--an alleged Soviet threat. The real motive is anticommunism and the drive to gain a military edge.

"In light of these facts, the capitalist states' policy towards crisis-ridden Poland is full of perfidy and contradictions. In official announcements, Western politicians express 'concern' over the Poles to settle their affairs by themselves. On the other hand, their global strategy provides for weakening Poland, loosening her bonds with her allies, to make her easier to 'peel out' of the socialist community.

"A mismanaged, forsaken, weak and defenceless Poland is also in the interest of revisionist and revanchist forces in the Federal Republic. Herren Czaja and Hupka, the Poland-Hungary leaders of landmannschafts comprising Germans from Silesia, Pomerania and Prussia, have recently been stepping up their activities for changing the alignment of forces in such a way as to make what they call a revision of Poland's borders possible. They are helped by the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR) and the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), who have joined the chorus of Poland's external enemies in order to attack the socialist state from within.

"It is high time to stop the flood of words, the often shameful bickering, organizational ineptitude, which all lead to a national tragedy. It is time to set in motion all the levers of the party, state and social activity to ensure normal life in the country. First of all, it is time for well-organized, productive work, without which national existence, security, international prestige and socialist renewal are impossible.

"As soldiers we are decidedly for effective and fast action to strengthen the leading role of the party in the process of socialist renewal. We are against tolerating party members whose activities do not serve the interest of the party and socialism. In a frontline-so to speak-situation, every PUWP member must be clear and unambiguous in defining his standpoint and rise to the struggle for the authentic cause of the party, of the working-class," concluded the daily.

FOREIGN MEDIA COMMENT ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY

LD181020 Warsaw PAP in English 0807 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--The Soviet daily IZVESTIYA wrote about the open, unbiased dialogue, conducted in Poland during the 8th PUWP Plenum and the Sejm session. IZVESTIYA wrote that the Polish dialogue was devoted to the results of the crisis in Poland and the resulting conclusions. Perhaps for the first time during the last few tension-ridden months--the daily said--the situation in Poland was set to sharply and, at the same time, with such anxiety and a sense of the highest responsibility for the fate of the country. The PUWP has stated categorically and clearly that Poland's socialist system is inviolable, that Poland was and is an integral part of the socialist community.

IZVESTIYA stressed that the standpoint of the party, expressed by Stanislaw Kania at the 8th PUWP plenum, has been fully understood and completely supported by the Polish nation.

The decisions of the 8th plenum and the results of the Sejm session are currently in the centre of attention of the entire nation. This is natural--wrote the daily--as the crisis has lasted too long. The people are tired out by constant tension caused by strike waves and a disorganized social life. There is an urgent need to balance the situation.

Two Czechoslovak dailies--RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA--ran a correspondence titled "Echos of the Polish Government Programme: The Conditions Are Peace and Work". The author points to the fact that society is clearly exhausted by the constant tension.

The Belgrade-based POLITIKA wrote that the Polish Government is aware of what it is expected to do and is more capable than the previous cabinets to fulfil these expectations. The daily stressed that the personality of the new prime minister is a guarantee of consistent government activities for renewal and stabilizing the scene. POLITIKA added that it seems like the 90 days of peaceful work which Wojciech Jaruzelski asked for can start the breakthrough in overcoming Poland's steep crisis.

Another daily, BORBA, printed an article on Poland titled "Symptoms of Peace" and wrote that "support for the new state [passage indistinct].

More Foreign Media Comment

LD190259 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP)--Czechoslovak mass media in their close-up of Poland on this nation's economic difficulties. [as received] "The cause for these difficulties," wrote the Czechoslovak news agency CTK, "has been the several-month-long wave of strikes, apart from other wider economic problems."

The Yugoslav newspaper BORBA said in an article headlined "Signs of Calm" that "never before since the beginning of the Polish crisis has there been such a chance for overcoming it. The programme set forth by Wojciech Jaruzelski gives not only the last chance but a quite a real and the only just platform for initiating Poland's stability. This programme contains the most important elements of the day: the readiness of the authorities for partnerly and effective dialogue, respect for the partner and bilateral responsibility for the realization of the agreements."

THE WASHINGTON POST stated that the government of Premier Jaruzelski achieved more within a week than the former cabinet had over months. There are no strikes in Poland now, said the paper, and a majority of American newspapers see the situation in the same light. ABC Television network broadcast on Wednesday a special programme devoted to Poland which stressed the process of gradual, but clearly visible, normalization.

The American business daily WALL STREET JOURNAL printed Jonathan Spivak's report from Warsaw, pointing out that the formation of a new government and the agreement with Solidarity leaders that ended the worker strike actions created the first tangible hope for political stability in Poland. The first moves taken by the new premier are winning amazing acceptance not only among the workers but also the entire community.

THE TIMES of London said that the new trade unions welcomed with appreciation the government of Premier Jaruzelski and decided that it creates the real chance for arresting the dangerous development of events and establishing new partnerly relations with the trade union movement. The daily observes positive approach of the trade unions to the efforts of the new government team. According to the paper some controversial issues would not be now negotiated under the threat of strikes, but in an atmosphere of calm.

The British business weekly ECONOMIST stated that the use of strikes for purging corrupt local officials is turning public attention from more important issues and has already brought Solidarity under fire of accusations that it evolved into a political party.

The weekly stressed that the Polish economy is in the state of plight [as received] and if it is not to finally break down society has to return to strenuous, self-sacrificing work.

PROSPECTS FOR CONSTRUCTION EXPORTS TO USSR VIEWED

LD131508 Warsaw PAP in English 1421 GMT 13 Feb 81

["Good Prospects for Polish Building Export to USSR"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (PAP)--In its today's article on Polish foreign trade enterprise Budimex's export of building services to the Soviet Union, TRYBUNA LUDU said there are vast prospects for intensifying these exports, especially since cuts on capital investments at home are bound to set part of Poland's industrial building potential free.

Three years since its entering the Soviet market, the Budimex can boast of having negotiated a formidable 50 contracts with Soviet partners, with another 100 projects under negotiation. By way of example, talks are under way concerning the construction of a huge filters factory designed as a joint CMEA venture.

Judging from preliminary negotiations with the Budimex's Soviet opposite number, the Soyuzvneshstroyimport, the Polish company is likely to be entrusted with projects worth nearly 300 million roubles in the present quinquennium. Head of the Budimex Moscow branch, Stanislaw Bolek, is even more optimistic and set the limit at five hundred million.

In addition to that, a host of other projects are being considered, among them hotels in Kiev, Minsk, Volgograd and Riga.

As one of the latest forms of cooperation, Polish and Soviet builders have embarked on joint ventures in power and metallurgical plants construction.

TRYBUNA LUDU also pointed to what it called promising prospects for a concerted action by the Budimex and the Polimex-cekop, Poland's ranking exporter of turn-key industrial projects, to combine building services with supplies of complete equipment.

Upon its first appearance in the Soviet market, the Budimex acted as subcontractor in the construction of the Sheremetevo-2 Airport in Moscow, which was being built by the West German Saltzgitter Company. Next came a contract for the restoration of several historical buildings in Tallinn, and last May an agreement on further cooperation in the field was signed.

JABLONSKI GREETS CASTRO ON NONALIGNED ANNIVERSARY

LD112332 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb (PAP)--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Nonaligned Movement, the President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski extended a message of congratulations to the chairman of the government, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, Cuban President and Prime Minister Fidel Castro Ruz.

In the message, Henryk Jablonski expressed the confidence that the Nonaligned Movement will continue to develop and be active in the promotion of peace and cooperation between states. Poland grants unchanging support to the nonaligned countries' struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination, the message reads.

On the same occasion Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek extended a message of congratulations to Head of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned States, Foreign Minister of the Republic of India Narasimha Rao.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

AU131435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Feb (AGERPRES)--Informing about the works of the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the PUWP and of the session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, from which it presents accounts of the speech made by Stanislaw Kania and the speech of the new chairman of the Council of Ministers before the Sejm, daily SCINTEIA of February 13 carries the following note:

Public opinion in Romania, that follows with particular attention and concern the situation in Poland, the developments in that friendly socialist country, considers that the assessments and conclusions of the plenary meeting of the CC of the PUWP are the only ones able to provide the base for a just settlement of the serious questions confronting Poland at present, questions that have seriously prejudiced the economy, the country's development in general. Indeed it is only by the establishment of a climate of work, of high responsibility, of order and discipline in all the domains of the economic and social activity that the current state of affairs can be overcome and conditions be provided for Poland's socialist development, for a rise in the people's standard of living.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the PUWP justly stresses the need for enhancing the leading role of the party in all spheres of activity, for consolidating its link with the working class, with the broad masses of people, for intensifying its political and ideological activity, for strengthening the unity of the people around the party, as this is the guarantee of Poland's socialist development, of safeguarding the entire people's vital interests.

The firm stand the plenary meeting took against the antisocialist elements, the resolved riposte to the activity carried on by these elements no matter how they are manifest, are meant to ensure the settlement of the complex issues confronting the Polish society, Poland's unflinching development on the road of socialism, the consolidation of its independence and sovereignty.

Romanian public opinion is convinced that the Polish United Workers' Party, the government, the advanced political forces in Poland, the Polish people, in close unity are able to appropriately solve all questions, surmount all the serious difficulties facing the Polish economy, the entire society at present, to ensure the full victory of socialist construction, the steady rise in the material and spiritual standard of living of the entire Polish people, the consolidation of the new system in the friendly country, of the independence and sovereignty of the Polish People's Republic.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

AU181957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 18 in Bucharest a memorandum was signed regarding the development of the trade exchanges and of the economic cooperation between Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The document mainly stipulates the growth of the exchange of goods between the two countries and the diversification of the economic and technical cooperation actions over the 1981-1985 period.

The document was signed by Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of technico-material supply and fixed assets administration, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Libyan Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Collaboration and by 'Abd as-Salam az-Zaq'ar, secretary for petroleum of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, chairman for Libya in the commission.

Attending were Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Nicolae Manescu, first deputy minister of industrial construction, and 'Ali 'Abd Matlub Yunis, secretary of the peoples committee of the people's office of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Bucharest.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

AU181623 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Beirut today on an official visit to the Republic of Lebanon, at the invitation of Fu'ad Butrus, minister of foreign affairs. On his arrival, the Romanian foreign minister was welcomed by Fu'ad Butrus and other Lebanese officials.

RAUTA-LED BANKING DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN BEIJING

AU181953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the Romanian National Bank, led by Vasile Rauta, the governor of the bank, now on a working and documentary visit to the People's China, conducted talks with Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China and with Bu Ming, chairman of the Bank of China.

The delegation was also received by Wang Bingqian, minister of finance.

During the talks, an exchange of experience was made on financial matters and analyzed were aspects of the financial and banking cooperation between Romania and the People's China.

Attending was Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing.

UCY DELEGATION MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU191006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Vienna, 19 Feb (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] led by Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY now in Vienna, had an interview with Franz Kueberl, chairman of the Youth Federal Council of Austria (OBJR).

During the talks, the OBJR leadership highlighted the valuable contribution Romania made within the UN, as regards current problems of the young generation in particular, materialized especially in the initiative regarding the proclamation of the international year of the youth.

The two sides expressed their wish to further develop and diversify their relations of cooperation, as a concrete contribution to the achievement and strengthening of the unity of action of the young generation of various political orientations, to the enhancement of its role in solving the questions of contemporary epoch, in the interest of peoples.

RCP MESSAGE TO ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU132048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1854 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Tel Aviv, 13 Feb (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor at the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel, the head of the RCP delegation, Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, addressed to the forum of communists of that country a warm comradely salute in behalf of the RCP, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu. The speaker expressed satisfaction at the positive, ever upward course of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the Communist Party of Israel, whose development has been greatly helped by the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Meir Vilner. Expressed was also the confidence that the development of the collaboration between the two parties meets the interests of communists, of working people in the two countries, serves the friendship between the two peoples, the cause of freedom, progress, peace and socialism. The speaker reaffirmed Romania's known position on the issues of engineering a lasting system of security and collaboration in Europe and of conclusion with best possible results of the Madrid conference, of halting the arms race and enforcing practical disarmament measures, first of all on nuclear disarmament, of liquidating the underdevelopment and building a new international economic order.

The RCP representative stressed that Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, showing profound concern for the situation in the Middle East, which can at any moment turn into a source of serious threat to peace, actively and steadily campaign for a global, just and durable settlement of the conflict in the region, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied consequent to the 1967 war, inclusive of the Arab Jerusalem, on the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, inclusive of its right to self-determination and to the foundation of an independent state of its own, and also on ensuring the free and sovereign development of all states in the region, of Israel included. We consider necessary, he said, the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, of the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, as well as of other states that can make a positive contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

BRIEFS

NEW VESSEL--Bucharest, 10 Feb (AGERPRES)--The Galati shipyard, the main Romanian enterprise of the kind, has delivered the first multipurpose ship from a wide series of such ships meant for export over the 1980-1985 quinquennium. The ship is a 15,000 dwt cargo boat built for Greece. It is endowed with a Romanian-made semi-fast engine and adjustable propeller which help reducing the fuel consumption by two percent as compared to the other engines. The ship can take in both general goods and containers. This type of ship adds to the fabrication list of the Galati shipyard that over the 1976-1980 quinquennium built for the first time three sea-going 55,000 dwt cargoships, 15 special cargoships for wrack transportation, refrigerator ships and deep-sea drilling platforms. Over the mentioned lapse of time the yard turned out 62 sea-going ships of various capacities, summing up 673,000 dwt. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 10 Feb 81 AU]

DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON ELECTION

LD181600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 19 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland:

"On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland I convey to you, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial felicitations and best wishes for success in your responsible work.

"Allow me to express on this occasion too my deep conviction that the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Poland will continue to develop successfully, in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, peace, socialism and progress in the world."

VISITING PCI DELEGATION CONTINUES ACTIVITIES

Talks With Grlickov

LD181506 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with members of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) delegation which is visiting the LCY and is led by Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Directorate of the PCI Central Committee. Angelo Oliva, member of the PCI Central Committee, Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, took part in the talks.

In a long and friendly conversation information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties on the internal and international levels. Reference was made to current developments and relations in the world communist and workers movement and to developments among the leftwing parties in the West. It was also noted in the talks that in their activity the two parties fully abide by the principle of independence, autonomy, noninterference and the responsibility of each party to its working class and people, and respect the inalienable right of every people to free and independence choice of roads in the struggle for social progress and socialism.

There was full agreement that it is possible on these foundations alone to strengthen voluntary international cooperation and solidarity among the communist and workers parties. During the talks reference was also made to the efforts of the two parties in the present tense international situation to strengthen the struggle for peace and relaxation of international tension, as a universal process, together with other communist, socialist and progressive forces in the world.

The readiness of the two parties was confirmed to continue and expand cooperation between the LCY and the PCI in the interest of peace, socialism and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Information Cooperation Talks

LD181650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Gino Galli, member of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee, about the possibility of expanding and promoting cooperation between the two parties in the field of information.

Those who took part in the conversation advocated enrichment of existing and devising of new forms of cooperation. Gino Galli is a member of the PCI delegation which is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and which is led by Giorgio Napolitano, member of the PCI Directorate.

PESIC ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD182144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--The work and results of the just-concluded Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in New Delhi confirm the common interest of the majority of the nonaligned to affirm and consistently apply the original principles of the policy of nonalignment to the present crisis situations in the world and to denounce the policy of the use of force, intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as well as the policy of competition and spheres of interest of the great powers. This assessment was made at today's meeting of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. The committee, chaired by Nijaz Dizdarevic, considered topical questions of the present international situation.

Informing the delegates about these questions, Milorad Pesic said that the Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial conference in New Delhi will shortly submit a detailed report on this conference to the SFRY Assembly. Pesic spoke about concrete developments in the world which are affecting the present international situation, which has considerably deteriorated. Its basic characteristics are: one, competition between great powers and blocs as demonstrated by the building and attempts at building new strategic bases and spheres of interest, which brought about a deep crisis of the bloc concept of the policy of detente; two, the continued arms race which brought about a great increase in the military budgets not only of the great powers but also of other countries; three, the deepening of the world economic crisis which is accompanied by an ever increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries and increased difficulties in elaborating a new international economic order; and four, while existing hotbeds of crisis are not being resolved, new ones are emerging.

At the same time, Pesic said, the world economic situation is constantly growing worse and this is increasingly becoming evident also in the developed Western and Eastern countries, which directly affects the general state of the international relations. The talks on a new international economic order are again stagnating because the developed countries are not prepared to hold meaningful talks or to build new structures for these relations. At the same time, the gap between the developed and the developing countries is increasing dangerously and this is essentially slowing down the economic development of most developing countries.

The deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs also spoke about the situation in Europe. There is relative stability in relations on this continent, he said, in spite of increased political tension and limitation of cooperation between blocs, especially in certain noneconomic aspects. However, two facts must be taken into account in this connection. One, political relations in Europe cannot be isolated from the entire international situation, so that the clashes and conflicts in other regions are most directly reflected in overall inter-European relations. Two, Europe has been and remains the largest polygon of concentration of arms and military forces with all the ensuing dangers. In his view, this state of relations in Europe is also reflected in the Madrid conference on European security and cooperation whose work and results to a large extent depend on the immediate state and development of relations between the great powers and blocs within the European framework and on the wider international plane, although certain positive results of the Madrid meeting could positively affect these relations.

Concluding his speech, Pesic emphasized that the international position of our country is stable in spite of the increasingly complicated international situation and that in recent months Yugoslavia continued its dynamic foreign political activity in accordance with Tito's policy of nonalignment.

The meeting then continued in joint session with the committee for international economic relations with foreign ministers.

MUHIC ON ABSENCE OF 'SCIENTIFIC ANSWER' TO DJILAS

AU181923 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1572 15 Feb 81 pp 11-12

[Stevan Niksic article: "The League of Communists: Dialogue About Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] "The League of Communists is, in a certain way, in a defensive position in relation to the activities and phenomena that call for a quicker and more resolute opposition.... We act slowly, not publicly enough and mainly restrictively, and little has been done for an ideological differentiation with bourgeois liberalism, dogmatic concepts, the false left, technocratism.... No new opportunities have been created to develop an uninterrupted, open and democratic dialogue on the current problems of the society's development and the policy of the League of Communists.... Social criticism has been insufficiently developed and such criticism has been insufficiently cultivated even in the League of Communists, insufficiently to enable us to expect its full development also in society...."

These were the main accents last week at a meeting at the LCY Central Committee that discussed the ideological and theoretical platform for the coming 12th LCY Congress.

Recalling a similar previous meeting that was held in June, Fuad Muhic noted that "it was stated then that our journals lack even a minimum element of destructive [razoran] social criticism. It was also said then with good reason that many of our journals--and in general the entire journal publishing situation--are characterized by a kind of monotony, grayness, average quality, spiritual, political and intellectual inertia and avoidance of discussions about everything that would revive this spiritual atmosphere of ours."

Pointing out that by their actions as early as last fall, "the right and the self-appointed left" launched an offensive that is based on "an open program of counter-revolution," and that "in our journals and magazines of all types it has been rarely possible to read any appropriate criticisms concerning these tendencies," Muhic said: "As an individual who has already written about these matters, ever since last October, I can say that in a certain way I have been hit by a position which I could not call official but which has been felt as such at times, a position that can be approximately described as a position of hesitation. That position can be summed up in the view: Let us not criticize as yet; or what is even worse in my opinion: Let us not give excessive publicity to what does not deserve to be published. For instance, that position was adopted in relation to Milovan Djilas' writings, and subsequently in relation also to quite a few other theoreticians of those opposition platforms."

"I cannot but mention also my own experience with the articles on Djilas that were recently offered in a much larger volume to a newspaper," Muhic said. "However, only three installments were published and even those three installments were published in a very inconspicuous manner. The explanation for that was approximately the following: Djilas should not be granted importance that he does not deserve. But the public from which we concealed Djilas' views has been informed about them very well indeed in a manner that completely bypassed us.... In my opinion, the view that we should not polemize with his views and that no great publicity should be given to him, has had an effect which we did not want. Since the public has been informed about those views very well indeed, and since we have failed to provide for the public at large any well-explained scientific answer on that problem, I fear that some far-reaching conclusions have been made on the basis of that situation, conclusions that are apparent in a section of our underground political opinion and that have also spread abroad.

I am, of course, referring to the reflexes of that underground political opinion in response to our hesitation to launch a frontal attack against the opposition's frontal attack..." Fuad Muhic concluded.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD 17 FEB

LD182316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--The current political and economic situation in the country was discussed at a LCY Central Committee Presidium session held on 17 February 1981. Top officials of the federation also took part.

The Presidium noted, reads a statement on the session, that in conditions of major disruptions and problems in international economic relations and on the world market, which continue to get worse, positive results were achieved in our country in 1980 in production, in reducing the balance of payments deficit, in slowing down the growth of specific aspects of expenditure, in changing the ratio in the distribution of income to the advantage of consolidating the material basis of associated labour, and in other fields. Yet, not all economic problems were overcome last year, nor were all the objectives of economic stabilization attained. In addition to unfavorable developments pertaining to economic relations, this was also influenced by internal shortcomings. Unfavorable tendencies in individual sectors of economic operations, brought forward into this year, continued to get worse in January and February. We are confronted by difficulties in supplying a large sector of the economy with basic raw materials and production material, and in supplying the population with certain consumer articles. This is coupled with very high price increases and with problems in preserving the standard of living. This threatens to reduce the present results in the stablization policy, imperials the implementation of the objectives and tasks of the economic policy for this year and has an adverse effect on the economic and social position of specific categories of working people and citizens.

The Presidium considers it indispensable that all organs and organizations in the federation, republics and provinces, municipalities and organizations of associated labor immediately seriously reexamine implementation of the policy of economic stabilization at the beginning of this year, analyze the new problems and difficulties which have emerged and draw from it the conclusions for a direct social action with a view to efficiently resolve the problems of the current economic developments and to implement the tasks stemming from the conclusions of the 15th LCY Central Committee session.

The solution of economic problems calls for involvement of the entire self-management mechanism--workers councils, delegate assemblies, councils of associated labor, the League of Communists, the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, the League of Socialist Youth, other socio-political organizations, as well as all other responsible organs, so that as a result of a very broad social action an impact can be made on efficient elimination of difficulties in economic developments while conditions for a stable economic development are created. In this respect protagonists of decisionmaking must take more responsibility. Everyone must efficiently and responsibly carry out his tasks in keeping with his constitutional and legal responsibilities.

The Presidium made the assessment that parallel with such social action, the appropriate organs should take concrete operational measures, without which it will not be possible to arrest and overcome the present economic difficulties. Meanwhile, the measures which pertain to our system and which have already been agreed on must be applied so that conditions can be created for the further development of our system on the basis of the Constitution and of the Law on Associated Labor.

The key question of the policy of economic stablization at this moment is to prevent an excessive and uncontrolled growth of prices and of the cost of living.

This is why the LCY Central Committee Presidium requires the communists and League of Communist organs, in cooperation with the trade unions, to set in motion a broad social action to re-examine the decisions adopted concerning price increases in all organizations of associated labor and in other self-management organizations and communities, and in councils of associated labor with a view to their being coordinated with the agreed policy. In so doing, social price control has to be intensified, and in all organizations of associated labor discussions are to be held at workers' meetings where an assessment will be made whether price increases are in keeping with economic stabilization. The question of personal and social responsibility of all those who adopted the decisions to increase prices contrary to the policy of economic stabilization must be raised.

All future price changes must be coordinated with the agreed price policy and with the stipulations on the law on prices. The Presidium believes that until the new law on prices has begun to function, no single decision about prices and its structure should be adopted without the direct participation and decisionmaking by the workers. It is the commitment of the communists in self-management and of socio-political communities to involve themselves in guaranteeing all premises and conditions for a practical change of the law on prices, particularly as far as the elaboration of the criteria on the formation of prices and on the adoption of the accords and agreements on prices is concerned.

The plans of investment, general and joint expenditure must be reexamined so that they can be brought down to the level of available income and commodity reserves. It is indispensable that workers genuinely decide on the policy and structure of investments and to carry out full control over investments and all other aspects of the use of income.

It was stressed at the session that all necessary concrete measures have to be taken to supply basic raw materials and production material to the economy so as to ensure continuity of production. The phenomena of breaking business and income-based links between organizations of associated labor occurring because of the difficulties and nonself-management market behaviour must be resolutely opposed. The continuation of earlier business links, especially between producers of raw materials, the processing industry and the trade must be ensured, and during this year a new quality concerning this matter must be developed on the basis of pooling labor and resources.

The Presidium also pointed out the importance of implementing the spring sowing program and the program of mobilizing all social factors to achieve it. Unfavorable weather conditions and other reasons were responsible for the nonimplementation of the agreed tasks in autumn sowing. Therefore, discussions must be held in the assemblies of all socio-political communities and in councils of associated labor regarding this matter to establish the operational tasks in the implementation of the spring sowing plan so that the established tasks can be successfully implemented.

The Presidium stressed that all-round involvement by organizations of associated labor, organs of socio-political communities and of chambers of economy is required to improve population supply with agricultural, food and other produce. In this context maximum use must be made of domestic resources and also the necessary import of produce in short supply must be ensured, suppressing all speculative and other nonself-management manifestations and conduct.

The Presidium recommended that competent organs in the federation, republics and provinces should, as soon as possible, determine the program of the most urgent measures for settling the situation on the market and in the price field and ensure the implementation of this program.

The widest possible social action is needed to increase productivity and income, for rational use of resources, greater exports, and greater economy in all sectors by rational use of energy and raw materials, lower management costs and unproductive expenses, using foreign currency for goods and not other things, small travelling expenses for travel in the country and abroad, as well as for lower expenditure on fairs, festivals shows and so forth.

The Presidium considered that everything necessary should be undertaken to prevent a further fall of real personal incomes and to safeguard the standard of living, especially of workers and families with low incomes. The communists in self-management organs, delegate assemblies, trade unions and other socio-political organizations should ensure that the organizations of associated labor, local communities and all socio-political communities examine the material and economic situation, especially of the production workers, in connection with increased prices and the cost of living and undertake positive measures for the improvement of the standard of living of the workers and families with low incomes, including a corresponding increase in their personal income, compensation, subsidies and other forms of socialist solidarity. In this sense, communists must see that corresponding organs in the municipalities, republics and provinces adopt corresponding measures which will ensure that no uncontrolled price increases happen this year as regards the basic food products and communal services.

Communists in self-managing and delegates assemblies and other institutions of the economic and political system should more energetically raise the question of responsibility of management and executive-political organs for the implementation of aims and tasks of the agreed policy of stabilization, identify the protagonists and conduct contrary to this policy and demand resolute application of corresponding sanctions. To this end, organs of self-management control and all inspection organs should be engaged and made still more responsible for checking and eliminating phenomena which violate the law, social agreements, self-management agreements and other self-management acts.

The Presidium expressed the conviction that the aid measures, broad social action and resolute struggle for increasing productivity and income and for greater economy, work discipline and responsibility at all levels will check the unfavorable tendencies in economic trends and ensure the implementation of agreed aims of economic policy for this year.

COMMITTEE URGES CREATION OF NEW SECURITY ORGAN

LD171636 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Socioplitical Relations (with Ela Ulrih Atena in the chair) today supported the proposal for the adoption of a law on an SFRY Presidency Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order, and delegates expressed comments on the prepared bill. The SFRY Presidency Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order, as a working body of the Presidency, would replace in function the present Federal Council for Protection of the Constitutional Order.

The initiative for founding this council derived from the SFRY Presidency, which according to the Constitution has the right in law to create such working bodies. The test of the bill which committee delegates examined states that this council will review questions concerning defense of the constitutional order (within the Presidency's competency) which relate to the situation and principles regarding the system and policy concerning the constitutionally established order and questions important for political orientation and the involvement of organs engaged in affairs of state security and social control over this work, as well as other questions important for the country's security.

The council would also be responsible for inspecting the work of federal administration organs engaged in state security matters.

The committee gave its support to the bill's formulation whereby the president and a specific number of members of the council should be appointed by the SFRY Presidency from the ranks of the latter, and a specific number in agreement with leading organs of sociopolitical organizations in the federation. The president of the Federal Executive Council, and the federal secretaries for internal affairs, national defense and foreign affairs would be members of the council by virtue of their position.

It was underlined in the discussion, however, that it would be a good thing for the number of council members, and its structure, to be specified exactly. A number of comments were voiced to the effect that the competence of this council and that of the SFRY Assembly Commission for Relevant Matters should be separated, even though this latter commission has not yet been formed; this could come about, however, given that such a possibility is provided for in the previously adopted law on state security. Requesting in particular that the assembly commission should be formed, the delegates placed special insistence on the more consistent implementation of the law on the basis of the system of state security.

LCY COMMISSION VIEWS WORK OF BASIC ORGANIZATIONS

AU171826 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 81 p 1

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 10 Feb--At its session today, which was presided over by Branko Mikulic, the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for Development of the League of Communists and Cadre Policy, reviewed "the past experience in implementing the forms of ideological-political activity of the League of Communists and of its organization for action," and concluded that "recently, many basic organizations and communal organs of the League of Communists have been increasingly successful in finding their own methods and forms of activity, and in overcoming the forum method of work and the practice of working within closed narrow circles."

However, apart from these positive results, "a lack of understanding, certain opposition and even some demands to return to the old firm forms of organization of the League of Communists are still apparent in some individual communities. There is also a considerable amount of hesitation, confusion and waiting for someone else to take the initiative or to convene a meeting. As Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium , pointed out in his introductory address, it has become evident that many basic party organizations have not been prepared for the new methods of activity, and that they do not know how to work without the 'guardianship' of the factory committees or the permanent conferences of the League of Communists." As regards their forms of action continuity, Durutovic said, "many basic organizations of the League of Communists resemble a soccer team that plays only in the first half: They participate in the preparations for meetings but they fail to become engaged later when accords and decisions must be carried out." According to Durutovic, "it is this situation that is one of the main reasons for inefficiency in the work of the League of Communists."

Speaking during the discussion at the session, Ali Sukrija noted that "one of the reasons" for inefficiency in the work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists "might be found in the fact that about 60 percent of secretaries and secretariat members of the basic organizations have been replaced in the recent elections. That is good," he said, "but these people have yet to organize their work." Metodi Stefanovski noted that the communal committees and conferences of the League of Communists should concern themselves to a greater extent with the ideological-political preparation of the League of Communists' basic organizations for the new methods of work.

"Concluding the discussion, Branko Mikulic said: 'I am afraid that we in the League of Communists have not as yet freed ourselves from the mentality of authority, because the communal committees of the League of Communists often discuss matters that should be decided by the self-managing organs in working collectives.

"'That is directly connected with the question of where and with whom the communists are working: Are they working with the working people in associated labor or with the business management structures?'"

ARMY LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES TASKS, ACTIVITIES

AU171932 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2169 5 Feb 81 p 2

[Br. Miletic report]

[Summary] "The 22d session of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] was devoted to the activities of communists in the local communities and in the delegations of military and civilian people in the socio-political and self-managing interest communities. In addition, the Presidium discussed the tasks of communists in marking the 40th anniversary of the uprising and socialist revolution, of the armed forces and the LCY organization in the YPA. The session adopted an outline for the work of the Committee and Presidium until their terms expire, and a decision appointing new presidents and secretaries of the standing commissions of the Presidency."

The Presidium had discussed the first point on the agenda 5 years ago, but this point featured in the discussions at all the election meetings. This time the Presidium concentrated on local communities and delegations. "The overall assessment of the activities is positive, and this was not disputed. YPA communists and retired officers carry on sociopolitical and other activities in many communities. According to the latest research of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, three out of four officers are more or less involved in what happens in a local community." The Presidium paid attention to the quality of YPA personnel activities.

"The delegations of the regular military personnel display the 'diseases of infancy' which do not spare any other delegations in society, and in addition they are not adjusted to the specific requirements of the military organization and are therefore handicapped."

The Presidium assessed that all the YPA communists are involved in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary, and "pointed out that organized involvement and enrichment of program tasks are needed."

Because of the retirement of some officers, the following new officials were elected: Drago Nikolic, president of the Commission for the Development of the LCY Organization in the YPA and Cadre Questions; Dusan Pekic, president and Tomislav Asner, secretary of the Commission for the Activities of Communists and League of Communists Organizations in the Combat Training of the Army; Andjelko Bokic, secretary of the Commission for Marxist Education and Ideological-Political Activities; Vlado Kovacevic, secretary of the Commission for Ideological Problems of Military Economy; Aleksandar Djordjevic, secretary of the Commission for the Activities of Communists in Socipolitical Communities and Sociopolitical Organizations; Vlado Kovacevic, president and Mirko Stankovic, secretary of the Commission for Petitions, Complaints and Requests; and Mico Saulic, president and Petar Andonov, secretary of the Commission for Administrative and Financial Questions.

FEC OFFICIAL VIEWS NATIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD171556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--In an opening report delivered at today's session of the chairmen of commissions for social supervision of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces held in Ljubljana, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], emphasized that the causes leading to disruption of the unity of the Yugoslav market may be found in subjective weaknesses and in objective factors. The subjective weaknesses concern the inadequate conduct of individual subjects in the Yugoslav market.

The FEC vice president stressed that through the inadequate application of new systemic decisions--particularly in conditions where tendencies toward instability are increasing--we have allowed administration for administration's sake to increase recently in the management of the economy and in decisionmaking (regardless of whether it is the increase of the role of federal, republican or provincial structures which is involved). This has brought about a sharp weakening of the role of the market in general, and of the application of objective market laws in our system.

At the same time that the rational operation of the market has been weakening, the functions of self-managing social planning as a regulator of spontaneous operation of market laws and the application of the self-managing planning system still have not been fully realized. We have too readily agreed with this at first glance contradictory phenomenon of simultaneous increase in the role of administration and strengthening of liberalism in conduct and decisionmaking.

Dragan pointed out that there are weaknesses in realizing basic constitutional functions of the republics, provinces and municipalities with regard to rights and responsibilities, not only for their own development but also for the general developing of the country. There is evidence of a tendency toward isolation of economic structures and toward an increase in autarky in the republics and provinces, that is, toward an increase in the wish of republics and provinces to build within their own framework the most complete possible economic structure. This not only contributes substantially to the further weakening of the unity of the Yugoslav market, but also leads to investments and results of economic development not reaching their optimum effectiveness, and to increasing tendencies of instability.

DRAGOSAVAC LECTURES ON DEVELOPMENT, PROBLEMS

AU182045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 81 p 4

[S. Labas report]

[Excerpts] Varazdin, 13 Feb--Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks in Varazdin today with representatives of sociopolitical and public life in the town and commune, discussing socioeconomic development and further tasks.

During his stay in Varazdin, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium , gave a lecture on current problems of our internal development and international relations. The lecture at the Yugoslav People's Army Hall was attended by sociopolitical aktivists from the commune and from the Varazdin community of communes.

Dusan Dragosavac positively assessed the political feelings of the working people and citizens.

It is up to us, he said, to develop socialism and continue along Tito's road for in this exceptionally complex international turmoil our fate lies in our hands alone. The equality of the peoples and nationalities, and the further strengthening of brotherhood and unity are the basic factors for an even faster advancement and greater happiness of the working people, Dragosavac stressed. We must build our relations on the basis of self-management, the delegate system and pluralism of self-managing interests, for these are precisely the ways to express all the interests of the working people and citizens.

Dragosavac further referred to some indicators of the past 5-year development, stressing that the growth of social product in the country at a rate of 5.7 percent is among the highest in the world.

However, we reacted too slowly to many problems which continue to hamper us in more rapid development. We were not fully prepared for the increase in the price of oil and the entire energy crisis.

We did not correct in time our investment plans and the plans of common spending as we should have. Now we are paying for it. A particularly weak point in our economic activities is the high rate of inflation, and this is just the field where we will have to exert all our powers to find a solution. The prices surprised us at the beginning of this year, and it can no longer be tolerated that we cover virtually all our shortcomings through an increase in prices.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke further about the intrigues of a small group of so-called intellectuals. He stated that about 550,000 intellectuals are employed in the economy of Yugoslavia, and they struggle daily for a self-managing socialist society like we are building. At the same time, a handful of people who are in the service of Yugoslavia's enemies demand some sort of special privileges alien to our system and the goal we are struggling for.

In conclusion, Dusan Dragosavac pointed out that the meeting of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi has an extraordinarily great importance in light of the very complex world situation.

FASTER DEVELOPMENT FOSTERED THROUGH JOINT PROJECTS

AU181850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--About 227.855 billion dinars is to be provided for accelerated development of the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo by the middle of this decade. One-half of this sum (113.922 billion dinars) is earmarked for the association of labor and pooling resources on an income basis and in common interest.

Programs and projects for the association of labor and pooling resources among work organizations from developed and underdeveloped regions are being prepared in the republican and provincial chambers of economy at a rapid rate. Interest in joint investments is increasing, which is confirmed by the fact that proposals on projects to be built jointly are being requested more and more from the less developed regions. More precise data will be known shortly when the republican and provincial medium-term development plans are adopted, it was stated at a meeting today in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy devoted to the advancement of joint investments.

In the meantime, the textile industries of Kosovo and Slovenia, for instance, are discussing joint investment opportunities.

By the middle of March, the Slovene Chamber of Economy is to conclude talks on this subject with the chambers of all the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. The position is similar in Bosnia-Hercegovina, where the accords with the chambers of Slovenia and Croatia have gone furthest.

In this way, the self-managing links are being continued between work collectives in the economically developed regions and organizations in the underdeveloped republics and Kosovo. They were begun last year when eight self-managing agreements on the association of labor and pooling resources were signed, and some 60 initiatives for such cooperation were noted. Significant progress was achieved last year as compared with the previous 4 years, when only three agreements were signed on the basis of the federal fund for accelerated development of underdeveloped regions (between Lek of Ljubljana and Farmakos of Prizren; Galenika of Zemun and Saniteks of Cetinje; and Ris of Zagreb and Gradacac of Gradacac in Bosnia-Hercegovina). Last year, agreements were signed between Termika of Ljubljana and Termika of Pristina; Slovin of Ljubljana and Agrokosovo of Pristina; Marjan of Split and Glamocanka of Glamoc; Dalmacija-Cement of Split and Natron of Maglaj; Servo-Mihalj of Zrenjanin and Boka of Kotor; Primorje of Ajdovscina and Radnik of Srebrenica; Gosa of Smederevska Palanka and Kupa-Trans of Bosanska Krupa; and Razvitak of Metkovic and Gradacac-Plet of Gradacac. It is believed that there are more such cases, but proper reports have not been submitted to the fund. Such reports are often late.

Accords on the fastest development of Kosovo until 1985 and the association of labor and pooling resources which are to be adopted in the first half of this year, will contribute to a faster association of labor and pooling resources, not only on the basis of the envisaged 50 percent of the fund resources but also from other sources.

CONCERN EXPRESSED ON UNUSED FOREIGN EXCHANGE CREDIT

AU182055 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Feb 81 p 6

[M. Ivankovic article: "Foreign Exchange Funds Which No One Wants"]

[Text] In the middle of last year, the International Financial Corporation granted to Yugoslavia a credit of $32 million for the development of small-scale economic operations. According to the agreement signed on that occasion, these funds must be expended by 30 June 1981. But as the matter stands now, the entire credit line has been jeopardized because not a single dollar of that credit has been used so far.

The witches' dance around that credit, which is very much needed by our economy, began as early as during the very negotiations for it. Since the condition for granting the credit was that it be used exclusively for small-scale economic operations, it was just barely possible to explain to the creditors that not all small-scale economic operations are in private hands in our country. Nevertheless, the credit was approved under the condition that 20 percent of its funds must be used by private craftsmen.

The next problem resulted precisely from that condition stipulated by the International Financial Corporation, because under SFRY law on foreign exchange operations and foreign credit relations, private craftsmen may not use foreign exchange credits. The only possibility open in this case is for a work organization or a handicraft cooperative to accept the foreign exchange credit and thereby also assume the obligation to repay it, and then pass the credit on to private craftsmen in dinar funds.

The Republic of Serbia is entitled to $4 million of that total credit, but no handicraft cooperative in the repubic wants to accept this method of granting credits to its members. The same applies also to work organizations which themselves have problems in securing the necessary foreign exchange to repay foreign credits. In addition to that, as we have been informed by Aleksandar Milicevic of the Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank, which handles the credit for Serbia, private craftsmen not only are not interested in this particular credit but are also very reluctant to accept any regular dinar credits.

Work organizations of the small-size economic operations' section cannot use that credit because they have very small or no foreign exchange quotas, even if they work for "the big systems." Naturally there are also other reasons. And thus the witches' dance is really taking that credit down a blind alley at the same time that our economy is crying for foreign exchange funds which, in this particular case, are within its reach.

"The big systems" could use such a credit naturally by investing it in opening small production plants and handicraft workshops that would produce for them what they now import. That at times even such big systems do depend on small-scale economic operations is demonstrated by the example of the Crvena Zastava automobile factory which was at one time compelled by a craftsman in Slovenia to stop delivery of its automobiles. The craftsman involved was the factory's main cooperative producer of automobile mufflers.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION

LD181644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Otocec, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--A session of the Federal Executive Council Commission for Nuclear Energy was held today in Otocec near Novo Mesto.

It was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Commission members discussed the draft law on nuclear energy which will be submitted to regular legislative procedure. They were also briefed on a report on the course of construction of our first nuclear powerplant, on the experience gained in this area, and on the questions pertaining to the field of use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Commission members, including presidents of all republican and provincial executive councils, together with Veselin Djuranovic, will visit this afternoon our first nuclear plant at Krsko and will tour the powerplant premises.

TRADE UNION POLL VIEWS LIVING STANDARDS

LD141546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslav trade unions pointed to the necessity of new concrete actions for the protection and raising of the standard of living of citizens, which, following the policy of economic stabilization in the country, should be based primarily on the rise of income, productivity of labour and economy.

This is the substance of response given today in a poll of the daily BORBA on how to protect the standard of living of Yugoslavs, by member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council Sefcet Jasari.

The stand of the trade unions is that the present rise of prices and their chain increase in the country must be stopped and that it is necessary to stabilize considerably the further course of that process, since further continuous rise in prices to this extent could bring about rather difficult consequences for economic tends and the standard of living, the trade unions bring to notice.

Jasari set forth that last year in Yugoslavia retail prices went up by 30.4 per cent, and living expenditures by 31.5 percent.

This member of the top Yugoslav trade union leadership pointed out that it was understandable to reckon with the fact that the battle for stabilization will have certain consequences for the standard of living, but that it was also expected that the burden be evenly distributed, especially by decreasing consumption. Trade unions should not support the present conduct in the sector of prices, Jasari thinks.

The Yugoslav trade unions made suggestion that a system of compensation be developed, above all for products which take away the largest share of family budgets, to visualize the possibility that residing expenditures, not only rents, be subsidized, to provide hot-meal programmes for a still larger number of employed people during work hours and to change the policy of rest and recreation for workers, above all in organization and financing.

MAMULA CONGRATULATES NUCLEAR-CHEMICAL DEFENSE SCHOOL

LD150028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1310 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Feb (TANJUG)--Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, sent the following congratulations to the soldiers, cadets, officers and civilians of the School Center for Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense:

I congratulate all members of the School Center for Nuclear-Biological-Chemical Defense on the 35th anniversary of its development and work.

During the past 35 years, together with all members of our armed forces, you have made by your creative work and constant efforts an important contribution to the development and improvement of the all-people's defense concept, to training numerous cadres and to strengthening the armed forces and our society's ability to render successful resistance to any aggressor.

With your work and efforts you have successfully educated numerous generations of soldiers, cadets and officers in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of our army under the leadership of the LCY and Comrade Tito, preparing them for noble and honorable tasks--the defense of our brotherly socialist self-managing and nonaligned fatherland.

You are celebrating your holiday in the jubilee year of our armed forces and socialist revolution. Let it stimulate you to still greater efforts and zeal in the education and training of new generations in extending and strengthening the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, in fostering achievements of our national liberation war and in making a creative contribution to strengthening the armed forces and security of our socialist community.

Let Tito's brilliant revolutionary and wartime work represent for you the source and direction in your further work and advanced training.

Congratulating you on the holiday, I wish you much success in your further work.

TRIAL OF DISSIDENT TUDJMAN OPENS IN ZAGREB

LD171330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Zagreb, 17 February (TANJUG)--The trial began today in a district court of Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia, of Franjo Tudjman, (59), retired general, historian and author of Zagreb. Tudjman is charged with a maliciously and falsely presenting socio-political conditions in Yugoslavia.

The indictment cites that Tudjman, with claims presented in foreign mass media in several turns over the past years, wanted to create the impression that there are no basic freedoms in Yugoslavia and no possibilities for equality-based development of the Croatian people within the Yugoslav Federation.

Tudjman claimed, the indictment states, that the Croatian people is politically, socially and culturally subordinated and that the social system of democratic self-management socialism offers no possibilities for the exercise of citizens constitutional rights.

Dr Tudjman was in 1972 in Zagreb sentenced to two years of rigorous imprisonment for enemy propaganda. The sentence was commuted by the Supreme Court of Croatia to one-year prison term of which Tudjman served only nine months.

Tudjman was among the most prominent advocates and representatives of the so-called "mass movement" in Croatia, which led to a serious nationalist crisis in the early 70's.

Judge Josip Golob is the presiding judge at the trial. Tudjman, standing trial while free, has two Zagreb lawyers as defense counsellors.

BILIC ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION IN CROATIA

LD182256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Zagreb, 18 Feb (TANJUG)--At the last session of the Council of the Republic, Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, spoke about the topical economic and sociopolitical situation in the republic. Bilic assessed and analyzed the political situation and ideological trends in the light of the economic situation in Croatia and Yugoslavia, and trends in the world. Among other things, Bilic analyzed instances of work soppages, various forms of activity by enemy elements and relations with the religious communities and the church in Croatia.

"If we were to judge 1980 by means of some indicators, for example, the number of strikes, which is taken as some kind of indication of the state of the working class, then we can be quite satisfied, Bilic said.

In 1980 there were 52 work stoppages in Croatia, in which about 4,000 workers took part, and they lasted nearly 7 hours on average. In 1981, in these first 6 weeks, there have been 6 stoppages with 520 people taking part in them, and they have lasted 2 and 1/2 hours on average. In the main, dissatisfaction arose as a result of the distribution of personal incomes, rarely relating to their size, rather considerably more often because of the lack of developed criteria for distribution, precisely as a result of relations between employees. I must say that intervention was rapid. Everywhere, the workers' demands were satisfied, because they were justified. This demonstrates that the work of organized social forces--the party, trade unions, factory leaderships and management organs in these organizations--was weak, and they were incapable. If it was possible to solve accumulated problems through a work stoppage, then it was also possible to solve it before that."

Speaking about negative tendencies, Bilic warned that they should not be overestimated, for they cannot achieve much, but this does not reduce the need for vigilance and activity by sociopolitical organizations in our society.

"(?But) their activity is under foreign influence, various kinds of services, forces from outside the country and emigre groups, for now the 'Croatian question' is one of those most emphasized now by some circles outside the country, which the Ustasha emigre groups also want to renew.

"Let me say a few words about these elements, Bilic went on. Mainly, the circle turns on those defeated forces from 1971 and the war, and when one now looks at this one is convinced even more of how evil it was, not only because a so-called mass movement arose, but also because the dirty activity of individuals is still linked with 1971, and this is precisely the link with the defeated forces from the national liberation war. We should reveal the true situation to the world. This activity only helps terrorism and neofascism in cooperation with extreme political emigre groups. This opposition here, the nationalistic opposition, wants to hide under democratic clothes and the so-called democratic alternative. This is the way they present themselves to the world and with this deception they seek support from outside."

We are in favor of better cooperation with the religious communities and the church in our society, the assembly president went on. Basically, relations with all of them are the same, but some of them relate more positively to our reality, Bilic added.

"Within the Catholic Church three tendencies are present. The first tendency, which is small and militant, relies on the one hand on profascist elements, individuals within the church and outside it, and on the other hand on Ustasha and other elements defeated in World War II and the national liberation struggle, which exert pressure on the church and wish to use it to influence our relations and create positions for themselves in the country.

"The second tendency is the so-called integralist one. This group, as is emphasized, is in favor of self-management and this kind of Yugoslavia, but can only accept self-management as long as it is not atheistic. I think there is no dispute on this, for complete freedom of religion and belief is ensured in our society.

"The third tendency is represented by the so-called loyalists, who are well intentioned and want the church to act in harmony with the Constitution and the law. They accept the SFRY as it is. They have made quite a few public statements and done practical things which are good. It is particularly important that this orientation should also be accepted by the lower clergy, and by a larger number of bishops. Therefore, we need to say loudly and clearly that it is not a question of the freedom of action by the church: The dispute is not about this, but is rather with those forces that have a politically negative and hostile attitude toward our community, the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

This is what is harmful for our socialist republic, the Croatian people and the whole of the SFRY and all the nations and nationalities, for all people, whether they are religious or not.

"Apart from this, we shall easily disarm the ill-intentioned when they state that the church cannot develop freely. After the war more than 900 churches in Croatia were repaired and reconstructed, and about 300 new ones were built or are being built. Now we are compiling this inventory and we shall come before the world and our public with accurate facts," Jure Bilic said, among other things.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY SUPPORTS DRAFT AMENDMENTS, PLAN

LD171515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--At today's joint session, chaired by Dusan Ckrebic, delegates of the Serbian assembly gave their full support to the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. The delegates consider that the decisions contained in the draft amendments are in accordance with the ideo-political bases of President Tito's initiative on further promoting collective work and responsibility, and that they will contribute towards their realization in practice.

The chambers also gave their agreement today to the Yugoslav draft plan for the next 5 years, assessing that it may serve as the basis for coordination of stands, although a number of criticisms of principle and concrete suggestions were made. One of the criticisms of principle relates to the fact that the draft plan is not founded upon self-management agreements and contracts on the bases of plans, and on plans envisaged by subjects of planning. This omission should be removed in the process of realization of principles of continued planning.

MONTENEGRIN PARTY OFFICIALS HOLD CONSULTATIONS

AU181904 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 81 p 6

[B.P. report]

[Text] This year the members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists of Montenegro and all working people and citizens of the republic face great tasks requiring the complete preparedness and specific actions of all organized socialist forces. The greatest responsibility for ensuring this certainly must be borne by the League of Communists. This was pointed out at a consultative conference of presidents of communal conferences and secretaries of communal committees at the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, which was presided over by Vojo Srzentic. It was stated at the conference that the activities now in progress, as well as those that will be organized, are developing under very complex conditions. Certain of the latest trends in the sphere of economic relations are exceptionally unfavorable and devalue the results achieved in implementing the economic stabilization measures. There is also no wide unified activity in developing the socialist self-managing system. The socioeconomic difficulties are naturally also causing certain problems of a political nature, all reflected in the ideological sphere. Opposition forces also do not keep still under the complex socioeconomic conditions. Therefore, the current political-economic situation demands that the League of Communists, and especially its leadership, be better prepared for the ideological struggle in the present and future situations, and follow the political situation and daily events more closely and with a greater sensitivity. They must not exaust themselves in declarative and general discussions in principle about the position of the worker and the individual, but concern themselves instead with the most specific interests of the working people and the specific problems of life. The fact is that the League of Communists is still not prepared, in its cadres and organizationally, for the ideological struggle that is demanded by the existing situation. It is this fact that hampers a more resolute action to solve the economic and other problems of the current development.

The role of the communal conference is becoming increasingly complex and responsible under the conditions of an uneven self-managing socioeconomic and political life and the existence of different interests, it was stated at the conference. To fulfill their role, the conferences and committees must meet more frequently and discuss not only the overall topics but also the basic problems of direct interest in the life and work of the working people and citizens, and the activity of communists in their communities. As was pointed out at the consultative conference, the practice of criticizing without citing any names and of calling attention in principle to responsibility in work contributes to the opportunistic activity of a section of members.

The price trends indicate that the qualitative factors have not been strengthened in the economic operations of basic organizations of sssociated labor, and that tendencies to improve the economic position of basic organizations of associated labor by increasing prices are increasingly apparent. This behavior must not diminish or weaken the lasting and dominant orientation to more intensive economic operations, because that could seriously jeopardize certain results in economic operations.

USE OF FEDERATION FUND FOR KOSOVO DETAILED

AU172137 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 81 p 5

[M. Antic report]

[Text] Pristina, 10 Feb--In the past 5-year period, the funds amounting to 18,092,000 dinars alloted from the federation fund represented the most important supplementary source of the accumulation fund for more rapid development of Kosovo. These funds amounted to 55.1 percent of the budget value of the province's investments, and thus the resources of the federation fund participated in financing the construction of nearly all projects built in the province in the past 5 years.

According to data compiled by the provincial Secretariat for Finance, the funds from the federation fund were spent for designated projects and according to the social plan for development. That is best confirmed by the fact that 89.3 percent of these funds were invested for basic means of the economy, and were predominantly invested for the construction of new production facilities (32.3 percent), whereas only 11.4 percent were invested for the reconstruction and modernization of the existing economic facilities.

Industry occupied a priority place in the past plan: 59.9 percent of funds were invested for its development. Other branches of the economy were in the following order: agriculture and water resources with 17.8 percent; hotel and restaurant trade and trade network 8.4 percent; and all other branches of the economy 8.8 percent of funds from the federation fund. Within the framework of investments for industrial production, the largest investments were made for developing the electric power industry. They amounted to 17.45 percent of investments made for industrial production. At the same time, the investments for the iron and steel industry amounted to 7.28 percent, the production of nonferrous metals to 9.66 percent and the production of building materials to 6.93 percent of investments for industrial production.

It is anticipated that the structure of investments from the federation fund for Kosovo's more rapid development in the medium-term period that has just begun will be considerably changed to the advantage of the processing industries.

KOSOVO SAWP URGES PROPER CONDITIONS FOR APRIL CENSUS

AU172121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 81 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Summary] Pristina, 11 Feb--At its session today, which was presided over by Jusuf Kelmendi, the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference discussed the tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the census that will be held in Kosovo in the first half of April.

In his introductory report, Azem Vlasi pointed out that the numerous data provided by the census would be very useful in further planning and realistically orienting the trends of the province's development policy in all spheres. "For that reason, the census must be considered as an exceptionally important professional, organizational, social and ideological-political task," and the Socialist Alliance must develop a wide socio-political activity in explaining the aims and methods of the census," he said.

It was pointed out at the session that "the Socialist Alliance and all organized socialist forces, and especially the communists, must strive to create such a social climate in which citizens will be able to declare their national affiliation completely freely. In the period prior to and during the census, the subjective forces must be vigilant because the nationalist and other reactionary forces might become active in their aspiration to impose their own theses and views.

"Creating the conditions under which everyone will be able to freely declare to which people, nation or ethnic group he belongs, will be the most effective weapon against any such forces, should they appear, the Presidium concluded.

"Speaking about that, Vlasi said:

"'No tendentious, malicious or distorted interpretation of the historical existence and identity of any of the peoples, nationalities or ethnic groups must be allowed. They have all developed under their specific social-historical conditions. In the new socialist Yugoslavia, they all together realized their centuries' old aspirations for real freedom, and they are all developing freely.'"

The Presidium recommended that communal SAWP organizations form their own coordination bodies for the preparations for the census and for the census itself. A similar coordination body will be formed at the provincial level.

KRAGUJEVAC ASSEMBLY PRESENTS AWARD TO STAMBOLIC

LD160042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Kragujevac, 15 Feb (TANJUG)--Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was formally awarded the charter with the plaque "Red Banner of Self-Management" in Kragujevac today. It was awarded to him by the Kragujevac Municipal Assembly in recognition of his exceptional contribution in preparing and organizing Yugoslav socialist revolution, in building and developing the rule of the people, in the development and practical application of Marxist thought and in the implementation of self-management as a social relation.

This highest award of Kragujevac, city of workers, was presented to Petar Stambolic by Milutin Milojevic, president of the Municipal Assembly, at the first plenary session of the 13th meeting of "Red Banner" self-managers.

Stambolic Address

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[Speech by Petar Stambolic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at 15 February Kragujevac self-managers' meeting]

[Excerpts] Kragujevac, 15 Feb (TANJUG)--The award I received is a great honor to me. This is particularly so since the first charter "Red Banner of Self-Management" was awarded to the leader of our revolution, Josip Broz Tito. Comrade Tito is no longer among us, but his great work lives in every step of our revolution, our struggle of today and tomorrow for socialism and socialist self-management, and for national and human freedom and happiness, Petar Stambolic said.

Stressing that at this moment of our development we should not stop struggling for social relations which we agreed should be our aim, Stambolic warned of the presence of forces which are trying to stifle and suppress self-management. He went on to stress that two vital and mutually dependent tasks facing us today, which are not of a short-term nature, are the realization of economic stabilization and large-scale application of principles of associated labor in expanded reproduction. It is a fact that without stabilization of econmic trends there can be no stabilization of social relations, but the reverse is also true--there can be no lasting stabilization of economic trends without a decisive role of the working class in these trends.

Speaking about difficulties we were facing, Stambolic pointed to the slowness in the constituting and linking of associated labor beyond the boundaries of basic and work organizations, municipalities, provinces and republics, and to the slowness in realizing the right of direct producer to have a say in the management of income in the entire social reproduction, all of which enables factors outside associated labor to continue to have a decisive say in the economy. The consequence of this is voluntarism [volonterizam] and subjectivism in decisionmaking, suppression of objective economic laws on the one hand and the planning of economy and self-management agreement-making on the other.

All this has inevitably led to the aggravation of disproportions in the economy, and it is understandable that under such conditions state-administrative measures have been introduced at the expense of further development of self-management and self-management control over trends of social reproduction.

Life has already shown us that problems and contradictions of development are more difficult to solve if solutions are sought in ways and means which go beyond the concept and mechanism of socialist self-management. For this reason we have decided that this theme should be given the greatest prominence at the 12th LCY Congress and that, with the active participation of all subjective forces of socialism, we should decisively untie this knot of topical economic and social problems precisely by strengthening the material position, power and role of working class-direct producers.

In the past we have encountered various difficulties and troubles from various sources. We have always found a way out, and there is no reason why it should not be so now. We have solved them successfully precisely because we have not deviated from the road of further socialist and democratic development of our society. Inertia or offers to go backward we will again decisively refuse. Our basic values have been and remain--socialism based on social property and self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, independent and nonaligned foreign policy. We will not abandon this line at any cost.

Stambolic went on to talk about forces which try to turn our development in another direction and stressed that real problems facing this country are not to be found where these forces are looking for them. They are on the other side and they are being solved on the other side--in the struggle for self-management, in the social and material position of the working class and in the position of associated labor in social reproduction.

With regard to this, our prospects and policies are unambiguous and clear. The agreement of the republics and provinces lays down the basis of the plan of economic and social development for the coming period, and it should be expected that the new medium-term plan will be adopted soon after the necessary harmonizing of stands.

Having referred to the basic strategic guidelines of our medium-term development, Stambolic stressed that difficulties which we will continue to face in the future are serious and complex, but that it is of primary importance to us to realize that we have a clear ideopolitical orientation.

Initial results in stabilizing disturbed production trends were achieved last year and they fully confirm the correctness of the course we have chosen. This gives us the right to feel confident and determined in the efforts we have to undertake, convinced that we will successfully overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the road of our socialist self-management development, as we have done to date, thus making the life of individuals and people increasingly richer every day and social relations increasingly more free and humane.

Meeting Ends

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[Text] Kragujevac, 16 Feb (TANJUG)--The 13th "R d Banner" meeting of self-managers has ended in Kragujevac. The planary session adopted a report on self-management agreement-making with associated labor and elected a committee for the 14th meeting.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was elected chairman of the committee for the 14th "Red Banner" meeting of self-managers.

The final report of the 13th meeting of self-managers emphasizes, among other things, that self-management agreement-making between workers has become an essential basis of ordering socioeconomic relations and a basic method of coordinating and realizing the interests of working people and all social subjects, work disputes, weaknesses, deviation and even resistance. In this way it becomes the guarantee of the successful development of our socialist self-management community.

The self-managers' meeting sent a letter of greetings to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BRIEFS

WORLD BANK LOAN--Washington, 10 Feb (TANJUG)--An agreement on a $110 million loan for the development of small businesses in Yugoslavia was signed in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development today. Of this loan, Kosovo will use $50 million, Bosnia-Hercegovina $30 million, Montenegro $20 million and Macedonia $10 million. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 81 p 2 AU]

IMF LOAN--The Excutive Directors Board of the IMF in Washington has approved a $2.2 billion credit to Yugoslavia, to be drawn upon in the coming 3 years under the usual favorable interest terms. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Feb 81 p 1 AU]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--Yugoslav industrial production in 1980 increased 4.3 percent in comparison with 1979. The Federal Institute for Statistics has announced that industrial production in Montenegro increased 7 percent, in Bosnia-Hercegovina 6.8 percent, in Serbia 5.4 percent, in Macedonia 4.6 percent, in Slovenia 2.6 percent and in Croatia 2 percent. The increase in Serbia proper was 6 percent, in Vojvodina 5.2 percent and in Kosovo 0.3 percent. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Jan 81 p 1 AU]

LCY ARMY COMMITTEE--New members have been elected to the Committee of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army to replace the members who have retired from the army. The new members are Slobodan Alagic, Milan Bjelogrlic, Jere Grubisic, Dr Drago Nikolic, Ivan Plese and Tihomir Vilovic. Jere Grubisic has been elected to the committee Presidium. The new members of the Commission for Statutory Issues of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are: Ivan Baricevic, Milan Stojanovic and August Vrtar. Marko Kalodjera has been elected president of the commission. [Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2167, 22 Jan 81 p 3 AU]